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FUKUDA APPROVES PLAN FOR RESUMING CHINA TREATY TALKS

OW220417Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0408 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Jun (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Thursday endorsed the Foreign Ministry's plan to propose to China the resumption of negotiations for a peace and friendship treaty from "around July 3" in Peking after nearly 3 years' suspension. The proposal is expected to be made to the Chinese Government within a day or two through the Japanese Embassy in Peking.

On the proposed visit to China of Foreign Minister Sumao Sonoda, however, the prime minister decided to consider the matter after studying the progress of the negotiations to be resumed at the working level. Sonoda was understood to have hoped earlier to visit Peking before he leaves with the prime minister for Bonn, West Germany, to attend the July 16-17 economic summit meeting of major industrial powers.

Japanese policy toward the resumption of the negotiations with China was finalized at a meeting Thursday morning between Fukuda, Sonoda, Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe, Ambassador to China Shoji Sato, Vice Foreign Minister Keisuke Arita and Yosuke Nakae, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau. Sonoda told reporters later that the officials at the meeting decided to make full efforts to carry through the negotiations "without a break" once resumed toward a successful conclusion.

Sato, who returned home Monday for consultations with government leaders on the treaty negotiations, is expected to return to Peking next Monday.

China has already consented to the reopening of the treaty talks in early July. The Japanese Government leaders are concerned with reported illness of Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung, who will head the Chinese delegation at the resumed negotiations. But they hope that Han's illness is not too serious to hinder the resumption of the negotiations. If China accepts the Japanese proposal, the government will send Nakae to Peking around July 2 to assist Sato in conducting the resumed negotiations.

Sonoda told reporters that Sato briefed the prime minister at the meeting on the problems of the Chinese-proposed clause in the treaty to reject hegemony, which have caused the suspension of the negotiations for the past 2 years and 10 months. The foreign minister refused to disclose what was said on the problems, but he added that all necessary preparations have been made to his satisfaction to reopen the talks with China.

Japan has disagreed to the Chinese-proposed clause, apparently pointed at the Soviet Union, for fear of deteriorating its relations with the Soviet Union.

According to Sato, there is a greater chance of concluding the negotiations with China successfully this time as Chinese leaders were showing understanding lately on Japanese foreign policy of good relations with all countries in disregard of political differences. Sonoda said Japan and China will succeed in deepening their mutual understanding further to conclude the treaty which will be fully satisfactory to both countries.

Sonoda Discusses Timetable

OW211235Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1227 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 21 Jun (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sumao Sonoda said Wednesday that he had worked out with ministry officials a "complete" timetable to be proposed to China for the resumed negotiations early next month for a peace and friendship treaty.

Sonoda told reporters that he could not disclose the proposed timetable pending further consultation with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, scheduled for Thursday. Government leaders, however, are understood to be hoping that the negotiations can be resumed around July 3 in Peking on the working-level by a Japanese delegation to be headed by Ambassador to China Shoji Sato and its Chinese counterpart led by Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung.

The timetable proposal was worked out at a meeting earlier Wednesday between Sonoda and high-ranking Foreign Ministry officials, including Sato and Yosuke Nakae, director general of the ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau.

Sonoda told reporters that one factor that could be considered in judging whether or not China will be ready to accept the Japanese timetable for the resumed negotiations was the reported illness of Han. Sato said at a separate press conference that he learned of Han's "much trouble" on Sunday. He said he did not know the extent of Han's illness, but there seemed to be no reason for China to postpone the resumption of the treaty talks. China seems to be willing as much as Japan to conclude the treaty as early as possible, he said.

Asked by a reporter if Japan and China would succeed in concluding the treaty by solving the anti-dumping problem, the ambassador replied that he was "neither pessimistic nor optimistic." The anti-dumping problem is a key matter to be discussed with China again, he said. He noted that Chinese leaders had recently expressed the view, however, that China had come to understand the Japanese policy of maintaining good relations with all countries regardless of the difference between their political systems and Japan's.

CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR SAYS YEN NOW OVERVALUED

OW220041Y Tokyo KYJG in English 0026 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Jun (AP) -- Fumihiko Morinaga, governor of the Bank of Japan, said Wednesday "the yen has gone a little far," indicating he feels the Japanese currency is now overvalued. The central bank governor, speaking at a press conference, urged the Japanese banking industry to react more calmly to the yen's rise in value. Morinaga also called on Japan's trading companies to make voluntary efforts to keep their exports from "flooding" world markets.

Major factors driving up yen's exchange rate higher this week were Japan's trade surplus vis-a-vis U.S. deficit, Morinaga said. Japan's balance of payments position remained fundamentally strong last month, with no downward trend in sight, he said, adding, however, "the yen has gone beyond a normal limit." Morinaga blamed the sudden rise on selling of dollars by foreign banks and Japanese traders joining the bandwagon.

"If the yen continues its sharp upward climb and approaches 200.00 to the dollar," he said, "the central bank will be forced into trading on the foreign exchange market." Morinaga said the central bank will intervene if necessary to deal with the situation most effectively.

Morinaga played down possible adverse effects of the yen's appreciation of the economy. There will be no pause in the economic recovery in the second half of fiscal 1978 as a result of the yen's appreciation, like the one experienced the year before last, Morinaga said.

Export Industries 'Stunned'

OW211131Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1028 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Jun (KYODO)--The news that the yen's value against the U.S. dollar topped the yen 210 mark on the money market here Wednesday morning stunned all Japanese export-oriented industries. The industries said that the topping of the yen 210-to-the-dollar mark came much earlier than they had anticipated and that they were at a loss what to do to cope with such fast appreciation of the Japanese currency.

Needless to say, the industry-to-industry reaction is different, however, depending on the present state of their business conditions. Industries with greater international competitiveness, like automobiles and household electric appliances, reacted relatively calmly, while those still in deep trouble expressed serious concern. The automobile and household electric appliance industries said the yen's unabated appreciation appears certain to have an adverse effect on their exports. But they are not necessarily pessimistic about the outlook for their business, as domestic demand is brisk, fortunately.

Toyko Shibaura Electric Company and Mitsubishi Electric Corporation said they had expected the value of the yen to rise to about yen 200 to the dollar sooner or later. They added they would intensify efforts to rationalize their business, promote labor-saving efforts and enhance technological innovation to cope with the yen's unabated appreciation. Toyota Motor Sales Company, the marketing arm of Toyota Motor Company, said the yen's appreciation so far would not likely to affect the No 1 automaker's production plan, because domestic demand is very brisk.

In contrast, depressed industries like shipbuilding, aluminum and petrochemicals said they did not know what to do to cope with the situation. An aluminum industry leader said a drastic structural renovation of the industry now seems the only way to cope with the yen's appreciation. Petrochemical manufacturers said the yen's appreciation would inevitably result in a further decline in their export earnings and increased imports of petrochemical products from abroad, dealing a heavy blow on their business.

RATIFICATION NOTES ON ROK CONTINENTAL SHELF PACT EXCHANGED

OW220618Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0548 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Jun (KYODO)--Japan and South Korea Thursday exchanged the instruments of ratification of treaties signed by the two countries in 1974 for the joint development of Continental Shelf resources in the East China Sea. The exchange took place at a ceremony at the Foreign Ministry between Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and South Korean Ambassador to Japan Kim Yong-sun.

It took the government 4 and a half years to obtain Diet approval for the ratification because of objections from opposition parties charging that the treaties were unfavorable to Japan. The treaties consisted of a pact designed to draw a boundary line in the Tsushima Strait and another pact designating the area for joint development in the sea southwest of Kyushu.

Sonoda said in his address at the ceremony that the exchange of the ratification papers for the treaties, which he said were the only international agreement of its kind, was the result of friendly relations fostered by surmounting various difficulties between the two countries since they normalized their relations in 1965. Sonoda said he hoped the Continental Shelf resources would be utilized as early as possible through the joint development.

Ambassador Kim said in his address that the ratification of the treaties marked a step forward toward further consolidation of good-neighborly and cooperative relations between the two countries. This will contribute also toward the prosperity of the Asian nations as a whole, Kim said.

ANANAWA TAPS Peking FOR TERMINATING AID TO VIETNAM

WP012218 Tokyo ANANAWA in Japanese 11 Jun 78 p 6 OW

Challenged Red regime navy. "A manifestation of Big Power Chauvinism; the 'Overseas Chinese' must be a doorway"

[Text] Vice Premier Song Qian-qing, in his conversation with the NHK [Japan Broadcast- ing Corporation] correspondent on 5 June, clarified China's intention to reduce its "aid" to Vietnam, a statement by the PRC Foreign Ministry was an official stand on what is called "Overseas Chinese issue."

In the statement China again brought up the so-called "expulsion of Chinese nationals" in Vietnam. However, as has been clarified by diplomatic documents and dissertations made public by the Vietnamese side, this is a pure fabrication, a pretext for attacking Vietnam's independence from the notion of big power chauvinism.

Second article said that the Chinese side boisterously advertises, the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. imperialism for national salvation, a struggle against the U.S. imperialism war of aggression was crowned with victory with the support and solidarity extended by the democratic forces of the world including the socialist countries. However, Vietnam at that time bore the brunt of the most vicious aggression of the chieftain of imperialism in the forefront of world socialism so that the national liberation movement would not sink into oblivion. The Vietnamese people's struggle made a great contribution to the socialist cause and the world's national liberation movement.

In its 30 day article entitled "Let Us Defend Our Precious Friendship," the VCP organ NHAN DAN commented on relations between China and Vietnam. It said: "In fact, we have been helping each other. Some things can be valued in terms of money; other things are too valuable to be estimated in terms of money.... What is important is that we have been united and that we have helped each other in the common struggle."

China emphasized help and never to forget and demands gratitude. This attitude is a manifestation of big power chauvinism which has nothing to do with socialism. The VCP also raised the question of nationality of Chinese residents in Vietnam. According to the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman, in a 27 May statement, made it clear that the Central Committees of the parties of Vietnam and China had agreed in 1955 that Chinese residents in Vietnam would gradually become Vietnamese citizens. He also made it clear that at the request of the Chinese side it had been agreed in 1961 that the Chinese Embassy would not issue passports to Chinese residents in Vietnam, but rather issue "travel certificates" and entry visas to those who desire to travel to China on the basis of a passport to be prepared by the Vietnamese side.

The Chinese side also referred to the question of citizenship of Chinese residents in South Vietnam. In this connection, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman said: The acquisition of Vietnamese citizenship by the Chinese residents in South Vietnam and the conversion of their status to that of Vietnamese of Chinese ancestry represents a historic reality."

At the event, the most significant fact is that China has rejected Vietnam's proposal for a treaty to end the exploitation of the attitude-calling dialer a waster of time and forcing the VCP to accept the proposal.

SELF-DEFENSE FORCES TO HAVE EMERGENCY DEFENSE PLAN

OW220045Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0029 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 22 Jun (KYODO)--The tri-service self-defense forces have been instructed to work out a joint-operation plan in case of an emergency, a high-ranking Defense Agency official said Thursday. Defense Agency Director-General Shin Kanemaru gave the instruction to the Joint Staff Council and staff officers of the ground, maritime and air self-defense forces, the agency's Deputy Vice-Minister for Administration Katsumi Takeoka said.

Kanemaru urged the Self-Defense Forces to study their mission under the framework of the Japan-U.S. security treaty now that Japan has achieved a general defense capability, Takeoka said. He told a news conference that about 20 ranking uniformed officers and several agency officials would start working around August to compile the plan in 2 years.

The joint operations plan is expected to take into consideration all types of aggression such as a surprise landing operation against Japan and assaults against Japanese commercial shipping. This plan will be the most comprehensive following the 1963 war games commonly called the Mitsuya (three-arrow) plan that created a controversy over the principle of civilian control. The self-defense forces have been avoiding the joint operations studies that have since been virtually a taboo.

Kanemaru's instruction is expected to help the self-defense forces strengthen its readiness against any kind of emergency.

JSP TO SEEK JCP-KOMEITO SUPPORT FOR TOKYO GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION

OW190646Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0641 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 17 Jun (KYODO)--Japan Socialist Party Chairman Ichio Asukata said here Monday he would seek the backing of Komeito and the Japan Communist Party for a reformist candidate in next year's election for Tokyo metropolitan governor.

The JSP chief told a Tokyo citizens group his party would try to act as a bridge between the two other reformist parties. He stressed that the reformist forces must win the election at any cost and said he would have talks with the leaders of Komeito and the JCP for this purpose whenever necessary.

Asukata also said he would give much consideration to the recent announcement by Kaoru Ota, Socialist member and chairman of the Japanese Federation of Synthetic Chemical Workers Unions, that he was available as the reformist candidate for Tokyo governor.

Replying to questions from the group, Asukata announced his decision to run in the next House of Representatives election.

ATOMIC ENERGY RESEARCH INSTITUTE GETS NEW DIRECTOR

OW160743Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0623 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 16 Jun (KYODO)--The government approved Friday a plan of Tasaburo Kamagai, director general of the Science and Technology Agency, to replace Hideji Manakata, chief director of the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute [JAERI], with Hiroshi Murata, deputy chief director of the governmental institution. Murata's appointment will formally take effect Tuesday.

Murata, 63, has been serving as JAERI deputy director since August 1968. Manakata is retiring to open the way for his juniors. Murata's present post will be filled by Kenzo Yamamoto, a JAERI director.

NODONG SINMUN CALLS FOR UNITY IN NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

OW211719Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1614 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN June 20 carried a signed article head-lined "To Defend the Unity of Non-Aligned Countries Is a Firm Guarantee for the Victory of the Cause of Anti-Imperialism and Independence." Noting that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung propounded the preeminent idea of strengthening the unity of the non-aligned countries, the article says:

This great idea is displaying ever greater vitality as the days go by. The article continues: In cementing the unity of the revolutionary forces it is a very urgent problem to strengthen the unity of the non-aligned movement.

To strengthen the unity of the non-aligned countries is an essential demand stemming from the requirement of the nature of the non-aligned movement. The non-aligned movement is an independent political force reflecting the powerful trend of our era, the era of independence, and is a powerful revolutionary force standing opposed to imperialism and colonialism. The principle of independence embodied in this movement constitutes the solid foundation of the unity of the non-aligned countries.

When the non-aligned countries firmly adhere to the principle of independence, their unity will be a truly voluntary and solid one and only such unity will make the non-aligned movement fully display its vitality.

Only when the non-aligned countries not only unite politically, but closely cooperate with each other in economy, fill each other's needs, exchange their experiences and learn from each other and help each other under conditions where the imperialists are intensifying aggression, plunder and interference under the unctuous name of "aid," can they successfully build a new society, jointly stand against the obstructive machinations of the imperialists and successfully frustrate them and defend the national independence and sovereignty, the article notes, and goes on:

The non-aligned countries should firmly unite with each other in order to carry out with credit the struggle for destroying the old international economic order and establishing a new one. To strengthen the unity of the non-aligned countries poses a more urgent problem under the present situation, the article notes, and says:

The imperialists, falling into decay with each passing day, viciously resort to armed suppression, subversive plots, threats and blackmail, and appeasement and deception to retake the lost position and dominate and plunder again the newly independent countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In particular, the imperialist and dominationist forces are engaged in a fierce scramble for drawing the non-aligned countries, developing countries into their sphere of domination by dividing and setting them against each other, and viciously scheme to dismantle the revolutionary forces of the world, including the non-aligned movement.

The imperialists try to prevent them from uniting by the method of driving wedges between them and causing disputes and conflicts among them by using territorial and tribal questions, the aftermath of colonial rule.

The article emphasizes: The non-aligned countries should not be drawn into the scramble of the foreign aggressor forces for domination. They should resolve the differences of views and disputes between countries by means of consultation on the principle of organically combining the national interest with the interest of the non-aligned movement as a whole and promoting unity.

Our people will bring earlier the victory of the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence by firmly uniting with the non-aligned countries and the world's people who advocate independence.

YI CHONG-OK GREETES DEMOCRATIC YEMEN COUNTERPART

SK220440Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 22 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani, of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the corrective movement in the PDRY.

In the message he extended warm felicitations to the latter on the ninth anniversary of the corrective movement in the PDRY and wished him greater successes in the work for the independent development of the country and the building of a new society.

O CHIN-U SENDS MESSAGE TO CONGO DEFENSE MINISTER

SK220422Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 22 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)--General O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, sent a message of greetings to Colonel Denis Sassou-N'Guessou, minister of defence of the People's Republic of the Congo, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the National People's Army of the Congo.

In the message he said that the National People's Army of the Congo under the leadership of the Workers' Party of the Congo has reliably defended the independence of the country and the sovereignty of the nation from all subversive acts of the imperialists. He expressed the belief that the friendly relations established between the armies of Korea and the Congo through the anti-imperialist joint struggle would grow in strength and develop in the future.

RPR SPOKESMAN SCORES PAK CLIQUE FOR INCREASING PRICES

OW211149Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)--The spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification on June 16 issued a statement denouncing the South Korean puppet clique's predatory step of raising again the "government" service fees and public service fees from mid-June, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

Pointing out that the puppet clique are planning to mark up the prices of briquettes and coal following the raising of electricity fees, passenger and freight fares and the price of rice released by the puppet government, the spokesman said: The hike of public service fees stimulating the rise of commodity prices has brought an uncontrollably serious price fluctuation to South Korea. Broad masses of people with a low income who cannot make both ends meet are filled with endless worries.

The Pak regime's raising of service fees, which has produced such a grave situation, is a murderous act intended to viciously and cruelly plunder the masses of people according to its brigandish logic that "squeeze the people, and you can get more."

The spokesman strongly demanded the immediate end to the predatory price hike. He went on: The Pak Chong-hui clique's antipeople pulling up of service fees is an inevitable outcome of the harsh fascist suppression and frantic war policy.

The Pak regime jerked up the price of coal 30 percent and the prices of administrative service fees 20-100 percent and drastically advanced various fees and commodity prices at the end of last year and early this year. Entering June, it markedly upped public service fees, one of the major items of the government budgetary revenue, to secure money needed for the long-term office and new war preparations. At the same time, the Pak regime schemes to sacrifice the people of a low income category, fatten the comprador enterprises and rake up more illicit funds by sharply bidding up the prices of monopoly goods and rice released by the "government."

He stressed: The stabilization of prices and the people's living is possible only when the yusin fascist dictatorship of Pak Chong-hui producing all sorts of misfortunes and disasters is abolished. The Pak regime's continued boosting of commodity prices which adds to the dire hardships of living is a reflection of the crisis of its rule and a symptom of its ruin.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification firmly believes that people of broad segments will wage a more persistent struggle in unity to overthrow the yusin fascist dictatorship in the deathbed frenzy and build on its grave a new democratic society without oppression, rightlessness, price hike and hardships of living.

WORK-STUDY SYSTEM IN EFFECT AT KANGSON COLLEGE

OW201617Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1554 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jun (KCNA)--There are thousands of technicians and specialists in the Kangson steel complex, a leading metallurgical centre of our country. Among them are many workers who graduated from the Kangson Industrial College, a factory college, where workers study without being divorced from production.

The chief engineer, deputy chief-engineer, deputy manager, workshop heads and senior engineers who had been furnacemen or rolling workers and several labour heroes are also graduates of the college. The graduates of the college are either those who had no access to education before liberation, or their sons and daughters. Today they are operating this giant steel complex and playing a great part in reliably guarding the steel front of the country as masters of production, masters of technology, masters of management.

Along with many other factory colleges of our country, the Kangson Industrial College set up by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an excellent base for training fine technicians, where workers receive higher education without divorcing themselves from production activities.

The college has many faculties, including metal processing, engineering and automation, modernly equipped experimental and practice rooms and a well-furnished practice factory.

The teachers of the college made over 1,500 pieces of facilities by themselves and use them in production practice and lectures to give living knowledge to the students for realizing chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification, the three-point policy of economic construction.

They frequently go down to production sites and give lectures and organize production practice on the spot. While working together with students, the teachers also help them apply what they learned in the classrooms to practice.

The worker-students are playing an important role in the technical innovation movement by successfully combining their theoretical knowledge with their experience in production. The graduates and students of the college played a big role in applying industrial TV and wireless telephone into the steel production process and realizing comprehensive mechanization and automation of many production processes including the rolling process at the complex to make arduous labour easy and to markedly raise the steel production.

Under the rays of the educational theses authored by the great leader, the Kangson Industrial College will train during the Second Seven-Year plan over 1.5 times as many engineers as in the past six-year plan period by fully displaying the superiority of the study-while-work system of education.

IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT PERMITS AGRICULTURAL ADVANCE

OW211725Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1558 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)--Crops are growing well in the cooperative fields of Korea where rice and maize transplanting was wound up this year far earlier than last year. While visiting various cooperative farms in South Pyongan Province recently, the great leader noted with great satisfaction that rice and maize were doing well.

Today, when tens of millions of hectares of arable land are being scorched on the globe due to the severe drought sweeping the world, Korea sufficiently waters paddy and non-paddy fields to bring in bumper crops. This is a clear demonstration of the vitality of the superior irrigation system which has been set up in our country under the banner of the DPRK.

Today there are in our country more than 1,500 reservoirs, big and small, including Yonpung-ho, Manpung-ho and Unpa-ho, from which irrigation channels with a total length of 40,000 kilometres stretch out in all directions. Ours is a superior rotating irrigation system--the reservoirs are linked with each other and water is pumped up into reservoirs again after feeding the fields. A vigorous drive has been carried on these years to use underground water, with the result that we use not only water flowing on the surface of the earth, but underground water.

Our developed irrigation system is a great monumental creation of the wise leadership of the great leader. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: "Irrigation is the basis of the technological transformation of our agriculture." With a far-reaching plan to convert barren land into fertile soil immune from drought forever, the great leader put forward a chuche-based unique irrigation policy, and has wisely led the struggle for its implementation.

In the spring of 1946, the year after the liberation, he broke ground for the river improvement project on the Potong-gang river, announcing the beginning of irrigation in this land. When the hard-fought war was still in its fury, he further matured his plan to carry out irrigation for the eternal prosperity of the nation after victory in the war.

The great plan of the respected and beloved leader was translated into reality after the war. Our people completed the large-scale South Pyongan irrigation project in little over one and half years and built the Kiyang and Ojidon irrigation setups, each capable of watering tens of thousands of chongbo (one chongbo approximates one hectare) of arable land in succession.

The historic September 1958 plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the party marked a radical turn in realizing irrigation. The great leader advanced the slogan "Make every effort to expand the irrigated area by one million chongbo!" and aroused our party and people to its implementation. Within six months following the plenary meeting our people carried out some 10,000 projects for building reservoirs, pumping stations and irrigation setups. In the same spirit they continuously waged a vigorous struggle for conquering nature, thereby expanding the acreage under irrigation seven-fold by the end of the First Five-Year Plan as against pre-liberation days.

At the same time, the projects for afforestation and water conservancy, river improvement and drainage were pushed ahead and completed in a brief time to protect our agriculture from any flood damages. Before liberation, 70 percent of the cultivated land was rain-dependent. But in 1960, 98 percent of the paddy fields were irrigated.

With the successful fulfillment of the task of irrigation, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung unfolded a grand plan for the comprehensive introduction of water-jetting, a new higher form of irrigation in non-paddy fields, at the historic fifth congress of the party. Today, water-jetting has been completely introduced in the vegetable fields and is now being expanded to the maize fields.

Clearly foreseeing the possible strong influence on our agriculture of the drought sweeping the world in recent years, the great leader advanced the five-point policy of nature-remaking and the policy of making revolution in using underground water. These policies are being successfully implemented.

Undertaking everything from scratch on the debris after the war our people irrigated 300,000 chongbo of land every year to bring one million chongbo of cultivated land under irrigation in a few years. With this revolutionary stamina they vigorously carried out the projects for irrigating non-paddy fields, completing the irrigation of 200,000 chongbo of non-paddy fields in the mountainous areas in the past one year or more.

During the period of the fulfillment of the six-year plan, our people built 117 big and small reservoirs, including Manpung-ho and Unpa-ho and 8,850 pumping stations. This raised the water storing capacity 50 percent and pumping capacity 80 percent.

Our people have expanded the irrigation system from the plain areas to the in-between and mountainous areas and completed in the main the irrigation of paddy fields and non-paddy fields, building a comprehensively perfect, most developed irrigation system.

Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the Republic of Togo, said when he visited our country: "It can be said that the peasants of Korea are masters of rain because they do not depend upon rain in cultivating crops. They have built irrigation so they may do farm work free from the influence of natural calamities."

Indeed, our agricultural working people are not dependent upon rain, but gather in rich crops every year. Despite a long spell of drought and whimsical weather, last year our country produced 8.5 million tons of grain. That is 4.5 times the figure right after liberation.

During the new long-term plan, which envisages the production of 10 million tons of grain a year, Korea will complete the irrigation of non-paddy fields by introducing irrigation into the orchards and mulberry fields through a vigorous drive for using underground water and building reservoirs.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS TO SENEGAL, ICELAND--Pyongyang, 22 Jun--The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued decrees appointing Comrade Choe Kwang-kuk as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Senegal and Comrade Chon Ki-kap as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Iceland. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 22 Jun 78 SK]

ROMANIAN ENVOY DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 22 Jun--Dumitru Popa, ambassador of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country, left Pyongyang yesterday by train at the recall of his home government. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 22 Jun 78 SK]

THC BADMINTON TEAMS--Pyongyang, 4 Jun--The Chinese badminton teams headed by Yang Kuo-chang left Pyongyang on June 3 by train after visiting our country. During their stay in our country, the guests visited a historic site of revolution and educational and cultural institutions. Korean and Chinese badminton players had friendship games in Pyongyang and Nampo. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0820 GMT 4 Jun 78 SK]

JOURNALISTS TO YUGOSLAVIA -Pyongyang, 4 Jun--A delegation of Korean journalists left Pyongyang on June 3 by train for a visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 4 Jun 78 SK]

YUGOSLAV CULTURAL COOPERATION--Pyongyang, 5 Jun--The 1978-1979 plan for cultural cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was signed in Pyongyang on June 4. The plan was signed by O Mun-han, authorized by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and by Tode Vardziski, Yugoslav ambassador to our country, authorized by the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 5 Jun 78 SK]

TRADE DELEGATION TO GUYANA--Pyongyang, 7 Jun--A government trade delegation of our country headed by Kim Paek-sen left Pyongyang on June 6 by air for a visit to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 7 Jun 78 SK]

POLISH GROUP'S DEPARTURE--Pyongyang, 7 Jun--The Polish trade union delegation headed by Wieslaw Rogowski, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Poland and chief editor of GLOS PRACY, its organ, which had been visiting our country since May 29, left Pyongyang on June 6 by air. In our country the delegation visited a historic site of revolution, looked round Pyongyang and toured Panmunjom and other places. The guests appreciated the song and dance tale "The Song of Paradise" and an acrobatic show. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 7 Jun 78 SK]

DELEGATION TO POLAND--Pyongyang, 8 Jun--A trade delegation of our country headed by [name indistinct] left Pyongyang on June 7 by air to attend the 50th Poznan International Fair in Poland. The delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by Pak Yong-si returned here yesterday by air after attending the World Conference for the Eradication of Racism and Racial Discrimination held in Switzerland and visiting the Soviet Union. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 8 Jun 78 SK]

MALI HEAD OF STATE--Pyongyang, 8 Jun--Moussa Traore, chairman of the Military Committee of National Liberation, head of state and prime minister of the Government of Mali, on June 1, received Kim Man-hyop, ambassador of our country to Mali, according to a report. The ambassador courteously conveyed kind words of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the head of state. The head of state expressed deep thanks for these words. He courteously inquired after the health of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and asked the ambassador to convey his greetings to the great leader. Pointing out that it was the unanimous desire of the government and people of Mali to see an early realization of the reunification of Korea, the head of state said that he opposes the split of Korea and the admission of Korea into the United Nations as "two Koreas." The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 8 Jun 78 SK]

IRANIAN NEWS AGENCY--Pyongyang, 11 Jun--Youri N. Lacuri, deputy managing director of the PARS News Agency, Iran, left Pyongyang on June 10 by air. During his stay in our country the guest visited a historic site of revolution and a factory, cooperative farm and educational and cultural institutions and appreciated the revolutionary opera "The Song of Mangang-san Mountain" and an acrobatic show. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 11 Jun 78 SK]

KOREANS FROM JAPAN--Pyongyang, 9 Jun--The 43rd home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kim Sang-han, chairman of the Working Committee of the Korean Affairs Institute, and the 44th home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kwak Chol-sam, vice-chairman of the Aichi prefectural headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on a visit to the socialist homeland, arrived in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, by train on June 8. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 9 Jun 78 SK]

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION OFFICIAL--Acting representative for the Far Eastern and Pacific region of the International Civil Aviation Organization, (P.L. Gerald), arrived in Pyongyang on 3 June by plane. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0700 GMT 5 Jun 78 SK]

FISHERIES PROTOCOL WITH USSR--Pyongyang, 13 Jun--A protocol on the agreement on cooperation in fisheries between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union was signed in Pyongyang on June 12. The protocol was signed by Kim Song-ho, authorized by the government of the DPRK and by the head of the Soviet fishery delegation, A.N. Gulichenko, vice minister of fisheries, authorized by the Government of the USSR. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK]

FRIENDSHIP SPORTS--Pyongyang, 12 Jun--Friendship matches between the Korean and Yugoslav men's and women's table tennis teams were held on June 11 at the Pyongyang indoor stadium. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 12 Jun 78 SK] Pyongyang, 12 Jun--Friendship matches between the Pyongyang city wrestling team and the wrestling team of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, USSR, were held on June 11 at the Pyongyang indoor stadium. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 12 Jun 78 SK]

YUGOSLAV TABLE TENNIS TEAM--Pyongyang, 14 Jun--The Yugoslav table tennis team headed by Vladimir Bree, first secretary of the Zagreb city committee of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance of the Working People and secretary of the presidency of the Yugoslav Table Tennis Federation, left here on June 13 by plane. During its stay in our country from June 3 the table tennis team visited a historic site of revolution and toured Panmunjom and other places and saw the revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood" and an acrobatic show. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 14 Jun 78 SK]

AUSTRALIAN MISSIONARY DEPORTED 'FOR SUPPORTING WORKERS'

OM21117Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT 21 Jun 78 OM

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Jun (KYODO)--An Australian missionary said Wednesday that he had been deported from South Korea for supporting South Korean workers seeking improvement in their working conditions.

The missionary, Stephen Lavender, told newsmen that he was sent to South Korea by an Australian Presbyterian organization in June 1976 and was carrying out missionary work at Yongtapon in the Southern industrial district of Seoul.

His scheduled three-year mission was recently cut short by the Seoul government, which he said intends to isolate South Korean workers from world society, he said. The 27-year-old missionary is staying here since Saturday.

GOVERNMENT 'TO EXPEDITE' IMPLEMENTATION OF SHELF ACCORD

SK220847Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0822 GMT 22 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 22 Jun (HAPTONG)--South Korea plans to expedite the creation of a Japan-Korea joint committee on Continental Shelf development by the end of August with a view to launching as soon as possible a joint exploration project for seabed resources lying between the two countries, government sources said today.

Under the Japan-Korea agreement, which goes into effect today with the exchange of its ratification instruments, the two sides are required to form the committee and appoint their concessionaries within 90 days from the date of instrument exchange.

The Seoul government, however, hopes to advance these procedures so that both sides can start test borings at the earliest possible date. Sources believe Japan would have no reason to object to any advance in the schedule of the joint project. In line with this, the Seoul government will soon appoint its concessionaires, Texaco and Koam, and duly notify Japan of this selection, the same sources said.

The Japan-South Korea Continental Shelf joint development agreement, signed in 1974, provides for joint exploration of oil and natural gas resources over 82,000 square kilometers (31,600 square miles) of East China Sea.

The exploitable amount of crude oil under the continental zone is estimated at 376 million kilometres or 82.7 billion gallons, according to an official estimate. Newspaper reports here suggested that drilling work could start early next year, probably in January.

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET COMMANDER DAVIS MAKES 'SNEAK' VISIT

SK221130Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 22 Jun 78 SK

[Text] U.S. imperialist war maniacs are continuously sneaking into South Korea, harboring their criminal ambition for aggression. Davis, commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, who arrived in South Korea yesterday afternoon, met today with Minister of National Defense No Chae-hyon to discuss so-called matters of joint concern to the South Korean and U.S. navies.

The frequent visits by U.S. imperialist war maniacs to South Korea are schemes designed to animate the Pak Chong-hui clique, which is facing ruin, and to aid it in war. Finding that their policy of occupying South Korea has been subjected to strong condemnation from within and without and consequently that their colonial rule in South Korea has been driven to a serious crisis, U.S. imperialist war maniacs are hellbent to deal with this crisis, continuously hanging on to South Korea as their colony and military base in their wild ambition for colonizing South Korea by abetting their stooges.

The criminal acts of U.S. imperialist war maniacs, who are clinging to schemes for aggression, war and [word indistinct], running counter to the people's aspirations and the demand of the times, have aroused stronger indignation among our people and the peoples of the world.

BRIEFS

SAUDI ROAD PROJECT--Seoul, 9 Jun--Saudi Arabia has agreed to offer the Korea Highway Corporation a package right to undertake the entire road pavement and maintenance projects in that oil-rich nation, it was announced here today. This was contained in a Saudi-Korea joint statement yesterday issued at the end of a five-day visit of Saudi Deputy Minister of Communications Nasir as-Salloum. Mr Nasir left Seoul Thursday afternoon. The statement issued by Deputy Minister Nasir and his Korean counterpart Kim Cho-nam disclosed that Saudi Arabia agreed to have the Korea Highway Corporation participate in a package project of the road pavement-maintenance program in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Saudi's road network is said to be stretching 25,000 kilometers, half of the total remaining unpaved. The statement said Saudi and Korean construction officials will discuss details about the road project when they meet at the fourth Saudi-Korea ministerial conference in Seoul in October this year. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0105 GMT 9 Jun 78 SK]

TOP INCOME EARNERS--Seoul, 13 Jun--Chong Chu-yong, board chairman of Hyundai Construction Company, turned out to be the highest income earner in Korea last year, it was learned at the Office of National Tax Administration today. According to a list of 100 top income earners made public by the office today, Chong earned 7,858 million won (about 15.7 million dollars) last year. Cho Chung-hu, board chairman of the Hanjin Business Group and president of the Korean Air Lines (KAL), ranked second with his 1977 personal income reaching 3,703 million won (roughly 7.4 million dollars), the list showed. Next came Yim Chang-yu, president of Hannam Chemical Industrial Company, with 1,848 million won (some 3.6 million dollars), followed by So Sung-hwan, board chairman of Pacific Chemical Industrial Company, with 1,638 million won (approximately 3.3 million dollars); Yi Yi-sun, president of Saebang Enterprise, with 1,494 million won (about 2.9 million dollars); and Yun Tok-su, a share-holder of Honam Oil Company, with 1,343 million won (some 2.7 million dollars). [Excerpt] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0818 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK]

CHIEF JUSTICE TO INDONESIA--Seoul, 14 Jun--Chief Justice Min Pok-ki departed for Indonesia today to attend an Asian jurists' conference to be held in Jakarta beginning Monday. He is scheduled to make an address under the title of "Preservation of the Judiciary's Independence" at the meeting to be attended by delegates from some 20 Asian countries. He will return home later next month after visiting some Asian and European countries and the U.S. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0150 GMT 14 Jun 78 SK]

LIBERIAN AIR PACT--Seoul, 13 Jun--Korea and Liberia signed an aviation agreement here today. The bilateral pact, signed by Vice Foreign Minister Yi Mun-yong and visiting Liberian Vice Commerce-Transportation Minister E. Sumo Jones, consists of a preamble, 15 articles and an annex. This is the first air accord Korea has concluded with an African nation. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0056 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK]

PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET--Seoul, 13 Jun--The 24th board meeting of the Asian Parliamentarians' Union (APU) got underway here in Seoul this morning with 51 delegates from 15 member nations and two observer countries attending. The expansion of APU membership, the timing and venue of the next APU plenary session and various resolutions to be submitted to the next APU session are major topics of discussion during the three-day Seoul meeting. The two countries attending the Seoul session with an observer status are Togo and Papua New Guinea. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0053 GMT 13 Jun 78 SK]

TABLE TENNIS OFFICIAL--Seoul, 16 Jun--A senior official from the International Table Tennis Federation (ITTF) said Thursday that he believes all of the ITTF member countries, including South Korea, will be invited to vie in the 35th World Table Tennis Championships to be held in Pyongyang next April. ITTF Director, T.D. Ranja Ramanujan of India, now here on a visit at the invitation of the Korea Table Tennis Association, also promised he would make efforts for the participation of South Korea in the Pyongyang meet. Ramanujan made the promise when he called on president of the Korea Amateur Sports Association Kim Taek-su and President of the Korea Table Tennis Association Chae Yo-chol separately Thursday. He said it is beyond his knowledge that North Korea was moving to expel countries not affiliated with any regional pingpong organization from the world body. Reports say North Korea was preparing an amendment to the ITTF charter on that line for introduction to the ITTF general meeting to be held in Pyongyang in April. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0115 GMT 16 Jun 78 SK]

PRICE FREEZE--Seoul, 16 Jun--Commerce-Industry Minister Choe Kak-kyu said Thursday that his ministry will not allow any price hikes for manufactured goods for the time being. No price readjustments for manufactured goods will be effected by the government until the overheated business activities are cooled down, Minister Choe said. Local enterprises are asked to bear, through rationalization of management, the additional financial burdens arising from the recent bank rate hikes, Minister Choe said. Admitting that the bank rate increase has made dim the prospects of Korea's export sales, Minister Choe said his ministry will analyze the year's first half export performance to work out measures designed to boost exports during the latter half of this year. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0110 GMT 16 Jun 78 SK]

POLITBURE APPROVES RESULTS OF TSEDENBAL'S VISIT TO CSSR

W220000Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAMR in Russian 1455 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 June (MONTSAMR)--The MPRP Central Committee Politburo today heard the report made by Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, on the results of the official friendly visit of the MPR party and government delegation to the CSSR, and adopted a resolution on this question.

The resolution says the visit of the MPR party and government delegation to the CSSR was a most vivid manifestation of fraternal friendship, all-round cooperation and steadily strengthening unity of the MPRP and CPCZ and the MPR and CSSR.

The results of the Mongolian-Czechoslovak talks, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual understanding, and sincere friendship, reaffirmed the complete unanimity of views of the parties and governments of the MPR and CSSR on all questions discussed.

The relations of friendship, fraternity and multifaceted cooperation between the MPR and CSSR have glorious traditions and are firmly based on the immovable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. They were further developed particularly after the official friendly visit to the MPR in 1973 of the CSSR party and government delegation headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, during which a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the MPR and CSSR was signed.

An important place in Mongolian-Czechoslovak mutual relations is occupied by economic and technical cooperation, widening from year to year and steadily promoting the development of separate branches of the MPR's national economy. The growing technical and economic assistance of Czechoslovakia in the construction and operation of industrial enterprises, training skilled national personnel, conducting geological prospecting work and mastering modern production machinery and technologies, is of great significance in the cause of accelerating the rate of the MPR's economic development and in building a socialist society in our country.

The joint Mongolian-Czechoslovak documents signed during the MPR party and government delegation's visit to the CSSR demonstrated with new force the determination of the MPR and CSSR parties and governments to realize all necessary measures aimed at steadily widening and deepening the cooperation between the two countries, further strengthening the internationalist alliance with the great Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and at promoting in every way possible the consolidation of peace and security in Asia, Europe and throughout the world.

The MPRP Central Committee Resolution expresses profound gratitude to the CPCZ Central Committee and the government and peoples of the CSSR for the warm and friendly welcome they extended to the MPR party and government delegation and for their openhearted fraternal assistance and support in the socialist construction of the MPR.

The MPRP Central Committee Politburo completely and fully approved the results of the visit to the CSSR of the MPR party and government delegation headed by Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

The MPRP Central Committee Politburo instructed corresponding organs of the MPR to adopt concrete steps aimed at realizing the measures indicated in the "basic principles for widening and deepening economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the MPR and USSR" and at fulfilling previously concluded intergovernmental agreements on cooperation in the economic, scientific and technical and other spheres.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICIAL SCHARF ARRIVES

OW210637Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0531 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 18 Jun (MONTSAME)--Erwin Scharf, member of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee, has arrived in Ulaanbaatar at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee.

Meets Molomjants

OW210639Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Jun (MONTSAME)--D. Molomjants, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, today received Erwin Scharf, member of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee, who is visiting the MPR at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee. The meeting, which passed in a warm and cordial atmosphere, was attended by S. Dagba, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee department.

Tsedenbal Reception

OW220756Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1448 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 21 Jun (MONTSAME)--Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received Erwin Scharf, member of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee. Erwin Scharf is visiting here at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by D. Molomjants, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and S. Dagba, deputy chief of an MPRP Central Committee department.

TSEDENBAL RECEIVES BRITISH WRITER JAMES ALDRIDGE

OW210800Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1445 GMT 20 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Jun (MONTSAME)--Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, today received well-known English writer J. Aldridge, laureate of the International Lenin Prize "for strengthening peace and friendship between people," who is in the MPR at the invitation of the board of the Mongolian Writers' Union.

During the meeting Y. Tsedenbal presented James Aldridge the "Nayramdal" (friendship) medal, which he was awarded by a decree of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium for his great contribution toward the cause of the strengthening peace throughout the world.

[Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian at 0535 GMT on 19 Jun reported that D. Tsebegmid, deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers had also received Aldridge and had a "friendly talk with him."]

REPORTAGE ON FOREIGN MINISTER DUGERSUREN'S VISIT TO HUNGARY

For Budapest Domestic Service and MTI reportage on the 16-20 June visit to Hungary by Foreign Minister Mangalyr Dugersuren, see the Hungary section of the 19 June and subsequent issues of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

CONFERENCE ON AGRARIAN QUESTIONS CONCLUDES WORK

OW20133Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1455 GMT 16 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Jun (MONTSAME)--The international theoretical conference on "the agrarian question and the role of the peasantry at the contemporary stage of the national liberation revolution" concluded its work here today. Representatives of nearly 30 communist and workers' parties of socialist countries, revolutionary and democratic parties, and organizations of Asian and African countries participated in its work.

Participants in the 3-day conference discussed questions concerning the peculiarities of the social structure of Asian and African countries, the role of the peasantry in developing the revolutionary process in these continents, as well as ways to solve the agrarian question in Asia and Africa, including the experiences of socialist countries and practices of socialist and capitalist-oriented states. Problems, such as the alliance of Asian and African peasantry as a major (?factor) in the success of national liberation revolutions, were discussed at the conference.

In concluding the work of the theoretical conference devoted to the agrarian question and the role of the peasantry in the contemporary stage of the national liberation revolution, I. T. Frolov, responsible secretary of the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, noted with satisfaction that this conference permitted the formulation of several valuable theoretical generalizations and yielded new ideas and approaches to the solution of the undoubtedly major contemporary problem. I. T. Frolov stressed the enormous significance of the experience of socialist reconstruction of agriculture in socialist countries, including the MPR.

NEW LAWS FOR LOCAL HURALS PUBLISHED 16 JUNE

OW201325Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 0518 GMT 17 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 16 Jun (MONTSAME)--The new law on somon, horon, rayon, and local city hurals of people's deputies was published here today. This law, as Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, has said, is one of the comprehensive measures being adopted by the party and state in accordance with the MPRP program and decisions of the party congress on further developing the socialist state and socialist democracy, perfecting the state apparatus and further raising its role in managing the national economic and social and cultural construction.

The law consists of 3 sections and 72 articles which determine the organizational structure and activities of somon, horon, rayon, and local city hurals of people's deputies, the rights and functions of hurals, and the organization of their work. Somon, horon, rayon, and local city hurals of people's deputies are representative organizations of local power, the law says. Realizing the decisions of higher organs of state power, the hurals decide all local questions in the interests of the working people of the country and of the said locality and take part in universal discussion of issues of republic, aymag, and city significance. The law points out that the hurals are elected for a 3-year period by secret ballot by all citizens of the MPR who have attained 18 years of age on the basis of universal, equal, and direct suffrage. The hurals carry out all their activities under the guidance of party organizations and hurals of a higher level.

IENG SARY PRC VISIT, MEETINGS WITH LEADERS REPORTED

BK220116Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 21 Jun 76 BK

[Unattributed report: "The Great Kampuchean-Chinese Fraternal, Revolutionary Friendship and Militant Solidarity Are Growing and Developing"]

[Text] During its mission abroad from 3-17 June 1978, the Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary stopped over in friendly China. This stopover was an opportunity for our two party and state leaders to meet and talk in an intimate, cordial and warm atmosphere, which was permeated with sentiments of great revolutionary friendship and strong militant solidarity.

During his conversation with Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary on 14 June, Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, accompanied by Comrade Vice Chairmen Wang Tung-hsing and Teng Ying-chao, highly admired the heroic struggle waged by the KCP and the Kampuchean people for national independence and national liberation.

Comrade Chairman Hua said: The KCP has matured during the course of the struggle and passed through all kinds of tests.

On the same occasion, Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary warmly praised the growing revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the two parties and peoples of Kampuchea and China. The comrade deputy prime minister said: China and Kampuchea are comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. At present, our Kampuchean people, under the correct leadership of the KCP, are struggling to defend and forever preserve the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea and to build the country independently and self-reliantly.

On 3 June 1978, Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary also met and held cordial and warm talks with Comrade Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping on the fraternal revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity between the two peoples and countries of Kampuchea and China.

The great Kampuchean-Chinese fraternal, revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity, which are based on Marxism, Leninism, Mao Tsetung Thought and the pure spirit of proletarian internationalism, and on the principles of independence, equality and mutual respect, are growing strong and developing firmly.

17 JUNE FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON SRV REJECTION OF 15 MAY NOTE

For an NCNA report on a 20 June press conference given by Pech Cheang, Cambodian ambassador to the PRC, revealing a 17 June Foreign Ministry statement denouncing the SRV rejection of their 15 May note, see pages A 13 and 14 of the 21 June People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

CAPTURED SPY DISCUSSES VIETNAMESE ACTIVITIES ALONG BORDER

BK200806Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 19 Jun 78 BK

[Report on confession by Vietnamese spy (Luong Van Vy) captured in Svay Rieng Province "last March"--portion recorded]

[Summary] "The aggressor, expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy was recently crushed and expelled from our territory by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and people under the wise and correct leadership of our KCP. The enemy was handed a most stinging and shameful defeat, and his aggressive nature and ambition to force Kampuchea into an Indochina federation were exposed and condemned all over the world.

"However, despite such a serious setback, the Vietnamese enemy has stubbornly refused to abandon the perfidious, criminal intention of stealing Kampuchean soil and exterminating the Kampuchean race. While outwardly vociferous about their so-called 'peace negotiations,' secretly the Vietnamese aggressors continue to make trouble, carry on shelling and machine-gunning of Kampuchean territory and send spies and commandoes to encroach upon our country and destroy both the property and lives of our people in the border region.

"Nevertheless, they have not escaped the punishment meted out by our Kampuchean revolutionary army and people. For example, on 3 March 1978 in the vicinity of Phum Bathu, Srok Kompong Rou, Svay Rieng Province, our Kampuchean Revolutionary Army captured a group of Vietnamese spies led by One-Star Lieutenant (Luong Van Vy)." The following is (Luong Van Vy's) confession:

[Begin recording in Vietnamese with paragraph by paragraph translation into Cambodian]
"My name is (Luong Van Vy), aged 26. I am married. I was born in Hamlet 6, (Hong Hao Phung) village, Thu Thua district, Long An Province. My rank is one-star lieutenant. I served as the commander of the 1st Company, 2d Battalion, (Vai Co) Brigade of Long An Province."

"I joined the Ho Chi Minh youth league for the liberation of South Vietnam in January 1973. I enlisted in the Thu Thua district military unit on 20 April 1975. The commander of Thu Thua district 1st Company sent me for a 4-month training course at the Duc Hoa military school where I learned military tactics and received political indoctrination. The head of the school, Four-Star Lieutenant (Nguyen Van Dong), gave lectures about the strategic line of the Communist Party of Indochina and explained what Vietnam should do after gaining liberation for the three Indochinese countries. He told us that despite the frequent changes of name, the Vietnamese party remains the same Indochinese Communist Party whose objective is to bring Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea together and place them in an Indochina federation under Vietnam's domination.

He also told us that Kampuchea and the KCP are standing between Vietnam and its goal. For this reason, the Vietnam Communist Party decided to attack Kampuchea and set up a new government in Phnom Penh. The instructor also said that we would transport back all the loot from Kampuchea in order to solve the food shortage in Vietnam. We were urged to instill the Indochina federation idea into the minds of our men.

"After completing the course, I was promoted to three-star sergeant. In June 1976 One-Star Lieutenant (Nguyen Van Lim), commander of the 3d Company of Thu Thua district, transferred me to the (Vai Co) Brigade of Long An Province, where I was promoted to the rank of warrant officer and acted as commander of the 4th Platoon. I joined the VCP on 1 January 1977. I was then promoted to one-star lieutenant and was given command of the 1st Company, 2d Battalion, of the (Vai Co) Brigade.

"In February 1978 my company was ordered to set up position on the Kampuchea-Vietnam border in Duc Hie district so as to be ready for an invasion of Kampuchea along with other units.

"On 2 March One-Star Colonel (Nguyen Thanh Nam), commander of the (Vai Co) Brigade, told me personally that on 5 February our VCP made public that Vietnam proposed to Kampuchea to settle the border problem in a peaceful way. He said this is a political tactic used by our party to deceive world opinion about our good will for peace. This is also to confuse the Kampuchean people and put them off their guard so that we can attack Kampuchea again. He said: 'You should keep in mind that only through the use of military forces can Kampuchea be pressed to joining the Indochina federation.'

"He told me: 'The VCP needs to know immediately about the military situation in Kompong Rou district, Kampuchea. For this reason, I order you to reconnoiter this area to help Vietnam invade Kampuchea again in the very near future. Our party will reward you well if you succeed in this mission. On the contrary, should you refuse to go, you and your wife would be jailed and condemned to death by firing squad.'

"On 3 March, fearing penalties under martial law, I led my group to spy on Kampuchea in the vicinity of Phum Bathu, Srok Kompong Rou, Svay Rieng Province. When we approached Phum Bathu, we fell into an ambush laid by the Kampuchean forces and were captured then and there.

"Confession made on 13 June 1978"

[Signed] "(Luong Van Vy)" [end recording]

RADIO EDITORIAL CALLS FOR INCREASED NATIONAL DEFENSE EFFORT

BK210540Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 20 Jun 78 BK

[Station editorial: "Continue To Intensify the National Defense Effort in Order To Inflict Even Heavier Defeats on the Enemies of All Stripes"]

[Text] In the current rainy season, the conditions of our revolution have improved more than ever before in all respects.

Under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP, our collective people and entire Revolutionary Army have made great progress and achieved most brilliant victories in their efforts to defend the country, carry on the socialist revolution and build socialism in all fields.

As for the current national defense task, we have achieved most brilliant victories, smashing and defeating all the enemies standing on our way to progress. We have also smashed and destroyed the agents--running dogs of the enemies of all stripes--particularly those who are the running dogs of the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors planted within our ranks in an attempt to undermine our revolution, defeating them and basically wiping them out from our national society.

As for the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors and their supporters who have, on several occasions, launched offensives against, invaded and encroached upon our Kampuchean territory from outside, we have smashed and inflicted ignominious defeat on them every time they have set foot on our soil. Thus, no matter where they have come from, the enemies of all stripes have always been smashed and defeated by our people and revolutionary army. They have been crushed and completely destroyed when sending even more crushing defeats when they have divided their forces into small groups in order to launch attacks on us.

However, despite these heavy defeats, the enemies of all stripes, particularly the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors, have not abandoned their abominable Indochinese federation strategy. They continue to nurture criminal designs to swallow and make our Democratic Kampuchea their satellite. They have tried to inculcate in the minds of their cadres and soldiers the basic outlook which holds that Kampuchea's territory, its fertile ricefields and its rich natural resources belong to Vietnam; that our Kampuchean people are the sworn enemies of the Vietnamese; that they must attack and take over Kampuchea, and so on and so forth.

In addition to these evil views and stands, in their actual deeds they have actively continued to implement an aggressive policy toward our territory and people.

At present, while ballyhooing about their special friendship and solidarity, peaceful negotiations and recognition of the Kampuchean border line, the Vietnamese have continued their provocations and encroachments upon our territory.

They have continued to shell and strafe our territory from their soil and have infiltrated their commando spies and agents to launch espionage, collect information, undermine our internal unity, sabotage and destroy our people and their property in the border areas.

From their views and stands and their actual deeds, the Vietnamese have shown themselves to be the most ambitious, aggressive and cruel bandits. They have held in contempt our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army, attempted to swallow and annex our Kampuchean territory into their Indochina federation and tried to eliminate the Kampuchean race. Thus, in order to smash and inflict even heavier defeats on the enemies of all stripes, we must persevere in the struggle to defend our country. In this connection, we must:

1. Continue to intensify our spirit of revolutionary vigilance still further and maintain the secret of our revolutionary more closely in order to defend our KCP, revolution, people and Revolutionary Army, worker-peasant revolutionary administration and collective system more completely and effectively. We must not think about or do anything which would violate the interests of our nation, people, party, revolution and collective system.
2. Strengthen and expand our national defense forces more intensively and firmly, be they our armed forces or the entire forces of our collective people, and continue to struggle to eliminate and smash all poisonous and dark designs and criminal activities of the enemies of all stripes, particularly those of the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy.
3. Continue to smash, wipe out and inflict more stinging defeats on the enemies from all directions, particularly the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy and their supporters and running-dog agents in order to prevent them from infiltrating, invading and encroaching upon our territory and from destroying our revolution. We must continue to repulse and crush the enemy and maintain the initiative. We must attack them in all forms and in accordance with the effective combat line of our KCP.

If we can carry out our national defense effort in this effective way, we will be able to strengthen and expand our past victories. We must continue to increase all the conditions necessary for our national defense effort in order to smash and inflict even heavier defeats on the enemies of all stripes, particularly the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy. We must advance as the conquerors of the enemies of all stripes.

Democratic Kampuchea will certainly continue to exist firmly and will be strong forever.

CAMBODIA'S INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE INCREASING AFTER UN SESSION

BK220422Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 21 Jun 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary: "The High Status of Our Democratic Kampuchea Is Soaring Even Higher in the International Arena"]

[Text] A Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary attended the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament from 4 to 10 June and visited Japan from 11 to 13 June.

Through the activities of our delegation and its contacts with delegations and public figures of various countries, we were greatly moved to learn of our Democratic Kampuchea's high prestige in the international arena and of the support for our just cause accorded us by the peoples and countries which cherish independence and peace.

At the United Nations, our delegation actively joined in the discussions concerning disarmament.

Our delegate's speech stressed that the problem of disarmament cannot be dissociated from the struggle of the peoples of the world to eliminate acts of aggression and expansion and the warlike policy of the major imperialist and expansionist powers and their allies. This is because these major powers and their allies, relying on the power of their weapons and armed forces, have invaded various countries and destroyed their peace, security, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Under the correct leadership of the KCP, the Kampuchean people and revolutionary army are struggling with great determination to defend and preserve Democratic Kampuchea's national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. This is their sacred national duty which they must fulfill for their just cause. At the same time, this also contributes to the cause of independence and peace of other countries.

In their talks and contacts with our delegation, various delegations, particularly from Asia, expressed their agreement with this idea. They have become increasingly aware of Democratic Kampuchea's policy of independence, peace and nonalignment.

They realize that the independence of Democratic Kampuchea in Southeast Asia is a key factor for peace in Asia, particularly in Southeast Asia.

They also expressed sympathy with and encouragement to Democratic Kampuchea in its struggle against the Vietnamese enemy's act of invasion and aggression and its evil design to swallow Kampuchea and implement the Indochinese federation strategy.

They respect the sacrifices made by our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army combatants, who remain determined to hold aloft the banners of national independence and honor with the spirit of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance.

In viewing our film concerning the true nature of the Vietnamese enemy's acts of aggression against our Democratic Kampuchea, which was shown at the United Nations, the delegations of many countries and all the viewers could clearly see the true aggressive face of the Vietnamese.

They are impressed by the just cause of our Kampuchean people and revolutionary army combatants, who are struggling to defend and make Democratic Kampuchea an independent and sovereign country with its own territorial integrity. They are impressed by the firm will and resolute struggle of our Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army, their ability to defend and preserve the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country and their readiness to defend and keep Democratic Kampuchea everlasting.

The opinions which we have often heard at the United Nations from Third World and nonaligned representatives are that Vietnam's status has deteriorated due to its begging the imperialists for aid and that since it has committed aggression against Kampuchea, it has become more and more isolated in the international arena.

The defeat of the Vietnamese in their aggression against Kampuchea has caused Vietnam to be in an even more shameful position in the international arena.

In Japan, through talks between Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary and His Excellency Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and His Excellency Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda; through meetings with His Excellency Kozo Sasaki, chairman of the Kampuchea-Japan Friendship Association, and with Japanese public figures from all walks of life, as well as with the Japanese masses at the welcoming ceremony; and through its visit to the (Yama) agricultural tools factory, our delegation has seen the excellent prospects for friendly Kampuchea-Japan relations based on the principles of independence, equality and mutual respect.

The Japanese Government, various political organizations and the Japanese people paid great attention to our delegation's visit and expressed admiration for the stands of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KCP and Comrade Secretary Pol Pot.

In Japan, the public paid particular attention to the struggle of our Kampuchean people against the aim of aggression, expansion and annexation of the Vietnamese against Democratic Kampuchea.

They clearly see Vietnam's expansionist ambition, which is aimed not only at Kampuchea but also at all of Southeast Asia. This is why the Japanese public realizes that the independence of Kampuchea is in accord with the interests of the people in Southeast Asia, the Japanese people and the people throughout Asia.

His Excellency Kozo Sasaki, chairman of the Japan-Kampuchea Friendship Association, who is a well known political figure, said that at present the Kampuchean people are again struggling against aggression from outside and have routed this aggression. Democratic Kampuchea has held aloft its banners of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The peoples and countries of the Third World support and have expressed their solidarity with the Kampuchean people.

Our Democratic Kampuchean delegation has clearly seen the high status of Democratic Kampuchea in the international arena. This status has been achieved through the success of our KCP, with Comrade Pol Pot as secretary, in leading the Kampuchean people to defend and preserve the fruits of the revolution and Democratic Kampuchea and in improving the people's living conditions. This status is also the result of the great efforts and sacrifice of the heroic people and Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, who have struggled ardently and simultaneously both in the front and the rear by always adhering to the stands of independence, sovereignty, self-reliance and self-determination, and by holding aloft the banners of national independence and honor.

Our Kampuchean people are satisfied with and proud of this high and soaring status of our Kampuchean revolution and Democratic Kampuchea under the wise and correct leadership of our KCP. They are determined to raise, strengthen and expand this status by continuing to adhere to the stands of independence, sovereignty, self-reliance and self-determination.

IV. 22 Jun 78

L A O S

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KYODO: MORE ETHNIC CHINESE BEING FORCED TO LEAVE

OW220405Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0350 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok 21 Jun (KYODO)--Ethnic Chinese forced to leave Laos are increasing in number as a result of the Laotian Government's policy to nationalize the trading business. This indicates that the Sino-Laotian relations are deteriorating like the Sino-Vietnamese relations.

Reliable sources here disclosed Wednesday that some 1,100 Chinese were moving into Vientiane, the Laotian capital, from the southern Laotian commercial center of Ban Pakse, hoping to return to China. These Chinese traders were forced to give up their trade business because of the Laotian Government's policy to have Laotians purchase all goods at state-run stores across the country.

Miss June Shih-ming, 21, who arrived in Vientiane on June 10 from Ban Pakse with her parents, told KYODO that her family operating a general store there was forced to close the store because they could not replenish the stocks in the face of the government directives prohibiting people from buying goods outside state-run stores. June said she planned to go to Hong Kong to continue the business after the family sold their properties in Vientiane.

The situation was similar in Vientiane, according to prospective repatriates. They said there were a only limit 1 number of stores operated by Chinese in Vientiane besides the big state-run stores.

The Laotian Government reportedly is promoting the nationalization policy by holding separately a series of study meetings for Laotians, Vietnamese and Chinese residents to publicize the importance of the government policy. The Chinese Embassy there, however, is reported to be refraining from issuing many visas to Chinese residents for their return to China. So those Chinese merchants hoping to leave Laos are most likely to go to Hong Kong via Bangkok at their own expenses. But the situation in Vientiane is less serious than in Hanoi, according to sources, because the total number of ethnic Chinese in Laos is far smaller than in Vietnam. Furthermore, a large part of those ethnic Chinese left Laos for Thailand and other Southeast Asian nations immediately after the 1975 liberation of Indochina, the sources added.

The U.S. dollar in the black market in Vientiane has risen in the past two weeks by 30-40 percent to a level 130-140 fold the official rate of about 200 kip.

Almost all of the Chinese engineers have already left Laos for home after completing the construction of a Sino-Laotian Friendship Highway linking the Chinese border and Luang Prabang last April. There was so far no reports about the new Chinese economic assistance to be extended to Laos after the dedication of the friendship highway, according to the sources. On the other hand, they said, the Soviet Union has been stepping up its military aid to southern Laos.

PRC CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION CALLS ON TRANSPORT MINISTER

BK220925Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Jun 78 BK

[Text] On the morning of 21 June, Communications, Public Works and Transportation Minister Sanan Soutthichak received the civil aviation delegation of the PRC Government headed by Chang Jui-ai, first deputy director of the General Civil Aviation Department of the PRC.

Hou Huang, Chinese ambassador to Laos, and a number of high-ranking cadres of the PRC Embassy in Vientiane, accompanied the delegation in calling on the minister. Minister Sanan Souththichak held a conversation with Chang Jui-ai in a friendly atmosphere.

Talks Held 21 June

BK220927Y Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 22 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 22 Jun (KPL)--The civil aviation delegations of Laos and China held talks in Vientiane yesterday on cooperation in civil aviation between the two countries.

The Lao delegation was led by Phoun Khammounhuang, director of the Civil Aviation Department. The Chinese delegation was headed by Chang Jui-ai, first deputy director of the General Civil Aviation Department. Lang Chao-yuan, first secretary of the Chinese Embassy in Laos, was also present.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

EDUCATION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SOVIET UNION

BK220929Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Jun 78 BK

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Education, a delegation of our Lao Ministry of Education headed by Visian Bounhaksa, vice minister of education, sports and religious affairs, left Vientiane for the Soviet Union on the afternoon of 21 June to participate in a conference of teachers of socialist countries to be held in Moscow 28-30 June.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Uttama Chounlamani, vice minister of education, sports and religious affairs, directors and deputy directors of various departments and many cadres attached to the ministry. Mitrofan Podolskiy, Soviet ambassador to Laos, also saw the delegation off at the airport.

SRV VICE PREMIER LE THANH NGHI RECEIVES LAO FINANCE DELEGATION

BK220934Y Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 22 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 22 Jun (KPL)--A financial delegation led by Boutsabong Souvannavong, vice minister of finance, now on a friendly visit to Vietnam, was received in Hanoi yesterday by Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi. With him was Vietnamese Vice Minister of Finance Dao Thien Thi.

Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi warmly welcomed the delegation and expressed the Vietnamese people's warm sentiments to the Lao people, "our fraternal neighbour and faithful comrade-in-arms." He wished the Lao people still greater achievements in national construction.

BRIEFS

CINEMATOGRAPHIC DELEGATION RETURNS--Vientiane, 16 Jun--The Lao cinematographic delegation led by Thuong Chalonsouk, deputy director of the Lao Cinematographic Department, returned to Vientiane on June 13 after attending the fifth film festival of Asian, African and Latin American countries and the international documentary film seminar in the Soviet Union. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 16 Jun 78 BK]

STATEMENT ON KRIANGSAK'S 17 JUNE MEETING WITH GOVERNORS

BK181122Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 17 Jun 78 BK

[Recorded 17 June by Deputy Prime Minister Somphop Hotrakit on the 17 June meeting of governors called by Prime Minister Kriangsak]

[Text] The government deemed it necessary to call a meeting of governors to explain new policies, particularly those concerning insurgency. For this reason, a meeting between the Cabinet and governors was convened and the government invited Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) officials and the army commander to give a briefing to the governors about the current insurgency situation.

During the meeting, the prime minister briefed the governors on government achievements over the past 6 months in such fields as national security, international and domestic political affairs, and the economy. The prime minister summarized the success of the government's efforts to establish contacts with other countries and discussed how such contacts benefit investment promotion and national industrial development efforts.

Concerning the important issue of insurgency, the prime minister described the current insurgency situation, and ISOC officials briefed the governors. The army commander also helped in the briefing to give the governors a clearer view of the current insurgency situation.

The ISOC briefing pointed out that no aspect of the current insurgency situation is serious enough to warrant special concern. The communist operations are now only in the first stage--or the so-called "guerrilla stage". The communists are now merely in the "defensive stage" [khan rap]; they have yet to advance to the "holding stage" [khan yan] or the "offensive stage" [khan rak]. The military has the capability to keep the current stage of communist operations under control. The governors were told why the current communist activities are regarded as being in the defensive stage.

As for how governors can assist in the suppression efforts, the prime minister asked them to coordinate their plans with the counterinsurgency plans formulated by higher levels. In particular, emphasis is to be placed on the need to create understanding among the people so that they will cooperate with the governors. If the governors are successful in gaining cooperation from the people, it is certain that the suppression of insurgency will also be successful.

On the issue of corruption among government officials, the governors were reminded that corruption is a very important problem which requires close scrutiny. Governors must see to it that officials under their supervision are honest. In particular, they must be models of honesty for their subordinates, especially those engaged in the suppression of narcotics and wood poaching.

The governors were asked to administer the affairs of their provinces in such a way that they would establish good rapport with the people. They must not be easily discouraged but must carry out their duties with determination. Governors are required to help accelerate the development of their provinces, as there now are many problems which need to be solved. They are to set examples for the people in their provinces. In short, they are asked to establish good rapport with the people. In addition, if incidents occur which disturb the peace, governors must be able to act carefully and efficiently on their own initiative. At the same time, they must be compassionate enough to deal with the people effectively.

Warning on Press Interviews

BK181126Y Bangkok POST in English 18 Jun 78 p 1 BK

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan yesterday ordered provincial governors to exercise extreme care in giving press interviews saying that this was the prerogative of executive branch ministers and deputy ministers.

In a face-to-face meeting with the governors at Government House yesterday, the prime minister said that his government wished to convey a true picture of the situation in communist-infested areas to the public and "you should be more cautious in granting interviews to prevent panic among the populace or lower their morale." He said they must report any press interview to the Interior Ministry immediately.

VOPT Comment

BK191456Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT 18 Jun 78 BK

[Text] On 17 June, warlord Kriangsak summoned commanders of the three armed forces, the four army region commanders, provincial governors, senior officials of the Interior Ministry and cabinet members to a meeting to review his government's policies, particularly its efforts to suppress the people's armed struggle and to find the measures to prevent high-level officials from giving interviews which contradicted each other. For example, the Khon Kaen governor and his deputy have given two different stories on the suppression of the people in their province.

This meeting clearly indicates that the Kriangsak clique has been frightened and confused by the heavy casualties suffered by its military, police and civilian volunteer forces in all regions as a result of attacks by the people's liberation armed forces. Furthermore, it shows that more and more officials refuse to comply with or are altering the Kriangsak government's policy and order.

Warlord Kriangsak himself has admitted that high-ranking officials in various agencies do not work in accordance with the instruction given by his clique. Citing this as his reason, he, therefore, organized this meeting for them. All this reflects the Kriangsak government's instability and lack of efficiency, particularly in its attempt to suppress the people's armed struggle. The Kriangsak government can never escape from its defeat, because it is the true enemy of the people.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS PUBLICATION OF SIANG PUANGCHON FOR 1 DAY

BK220830Y Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 22 Jun 78 p 1 BK

[Text] SIANG PUANGCHON has reportedly been ordered to suspend publication for 1 day because its 21 June anniversary issue published a picture of the Democracy Monument and environs [taken during the October 1973 student demonstrations] which can be construed as an instigation of the public and interviews in which the draft constitution was labeled "the Kriangsak constitution."

SIANG PUANGCHON executives had an audience with the "higher echelon" and were able to negotiate a 1-day instead of a 3-day suspension.

An official suspension order was not issued. Certain executives of the newspaper tersely stated that "it is understood the suspension is now in effect." [The paper was not published on 22 June]

Article Leading to Suspension

BK220832Y Bangkok SIANG PUANGCHON in Thai 21 Jun 78 p 2 BK

[Text] The new constitution was not drafted by representatives of the people. Fortunately, they have not specified the name [of the prime minister] in the constitution.

Chuan Likphai, former MP from the Democrat Party and minister in two former cabinets, told a newsmen that we cannot expect the constitution to read the way we want, because members of the commission in charge of drafting it do not represent us. I can visualize what the next government will look like from the way the draft constitution reads. Most of the members of the drafting commission have done their jobs well as far as the Revolutionary Party which appointed them is concerned. One should be thankful that the commission did not go so far as to specify the name of the prime minister in the constitution.

VIETNAMESE ENVOY PROPOSES EXCHANGE OF COMMERCIAL ATTACHES

BK190130Y Bangkok POST in English 19 Jun 78 p 17 BK

[Text] The People's [as published] Republic of Vietnam wishes to exchange commercial attaches with Thailand in order to boost trade relations between the two countries.

Vietnamese ambassador to Thailand, Mr Hoang Bao Son, has approached the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to send a commercial attache to Hanoi and to accept a Vietnamese commercial attache here, it was reported over the weekend. This matter is now being considered by ranking officials in the Ministry of Commerce.

Thailand has expressed the wish to expand trade and economic relations with Vietnam, and both countries in fact, signed a trade agreement back in January. However, the small budget allocated to the Ministry of Commerce might prove to be a major obstacle in Thailand's sending a trade officer to Hanoi. Another reason too is that trade relations between the two countries are still at the beginning stage, so that there may not be an urgent need to send a trade officer to Hanoi at this moment, a source said. Meanwhile, it was reported that the Cabinet has given its approval to the Commerce Ministry's proposal to set up a trade representative office in Vienna, to take care of Thailand's trade with the socialist countries in Europe.

DEPARTING SOVIET AMBASSADOR CALLS ON KRIANGSAK

BK171330Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 16 Jun 78 BK

[Text] At Government House today at 1630 Soviet Ambassador Boris I. Ilichev took leave of Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan upon completion of his assignment.

The ambassador thanked the Thai Government and people for their warm hospitality during his 4-year tenure. He said he appreciates the Thai Government's foreign and economic development policies, particularly the friendship which the Thai people and government extend to all countries irrespective of their administrative systems.

The prime minister said the government tries to befriend all countries which want to be friends with Thailand for the benefit of peace in this region and for the purpose of paving the way toward the important goals of establishing good understanding between the people of Thailand and the neighboring countries and providing economic prosperity to those people as best it can.

The prime minister then presented a memento to the ambassador. Gen Phou Thanaphum, the secretary general to the prime minister, was also present during the meeting.

New Ambassador Approved

BK220947Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 22 Jun 78 BK

[Foreign Ministry 22 June Announcement]

[Text] The government of his majesty the king has approved the appointment of Yuriy Ivanovich Kuznetsov as USSR ambassador to Thailand to succeed Boris I. Ilichev, as proposed by the USSR Government.

BORDER PATROL CENTER WITH MALAYSIA TO BE ESTABLISHED

BK170540Y Bangkok POST in English 17 Jun 78 p 3 BK

[Text] Hat Yai, Thailand and Malaysia have agreed to set up a joint border patrol centre in a bid to clamp down on smuggling, drug trafficking and kidnapping which is rampant along the two countries' border.

The agreement was reached at the end of a meeting here yesterday between Thai and Malaysian police officials. It is the first accord reached in 10 years between the two countries concerning the joint campaign against crime in the border areas. Details of the agreement will be submitted to regional authorities for final approval, the Thai delegation said.

Leading the Malaysian delegation to the meeting was Pol Col Abdul Zarmith, police superintendent of Perlis Province in Malaysia, while the Thai delegation was headed by the police superintendent of Songkhla Province, Pol Col Prasert Buranawit.

Both sides agreed to set up a border patrol centre at Padang Besa on Thai soil with one police officer from each side being assigned to the centre regularly. In addition, the meeting also agreed to build living quarters on Malaysian soil for coordinating officers of both countries. The meeting was a follow-up to an earlier meeting held in Malaysia between police of the two bordering provinces.

VOPT SCORES GOVERNMENT'S POLICY TOWARD FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES

BK211219Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT 19 Jun 78 BK

[Commentary: "The Kriangsak Government Continues To Collude With Foreign Monopoly Capitalists To Exploit Thailand's Oil Industry"]

[Text] Oil is the blood stream of industries and an important energy source that can affect the life of the people in both cities and towns. Since the oil industry can make huge profits for anyone involved in it, the imperialists and foreign monopoly capitalists want to exploit and monopolize it. The Kriangsak Government is now faithfully serving and colluding with the imperialists and foreign capitalists so that it can share the profits and receive the support of the imperialists, particularly the U.S. imperialists.

The consolidation of the OPEC countries to prevent foreign monopoly capitalists from restricting prices and controlling the production of their oil has forced the U.S. imperialists, who have many big oil companies and who are the world's number one oil consumer, to struggle to find new oil sources to make more profits from their oil trade.

These are the reasons why all the reactionary governments, including the Kriangsak regime, have colluded with foreign oil companies to raise oil prices several times during the past 3 years, causing heavy suffering to the people and adversely affecting the country's economy.

When the Kriangsak country-selling government first came to power, it took the opportunity to plunder the people and the country by allowing foreign oil companies, particularly those of the U.S. imperialists, to conduct surveys for oil and natural gas in the Gulf of Thailand. Warlord Kriangsak himself recently announced that his government has agreed to buy natural gas discovered in the Gulf of Thailand from the U.S. Union Oil Company at an expensive price--\$1.04 per 1,000 cubic feet--on a long-term basis. The Kriangsak government has also concluded agreements with the U.S. oil companies to allow them to further increase the price of oil for all kinds of excuses. Ironically, we have to buy our own natural gas from the U.S. imperialists, while our people are forced to pay very high prices for cooking gas. This problem can be attributed to the fault of none but the traitorous nature of the Kriangsak government. Moreover, the Kriangsak government is also unscrupulously assisting the foreign monopoly capitalists to continue to control the oil refineries in Thailand. For example, the lease of the oil refinery at Siracha District will expire in 1981, which means that the foreign capitalists who are now operating this refinery must return it to the Thai Government. However, the Kriangsak government has announced that after the expiration of the contract, it will expand the refinery by coinvesting with the foreign capitalists and registering the value of the refinery as its capital fund. In other words, this refinery will continue to be operated by the foreign capitalists. The Kriangsak government's clamor about the so-called expiration of the lease is therefore merely a vicious lie. Another refinery at Bang Chak will be operated by the U.S. Summit Oil Company for the next 13 years before its lease expires. Again, the Kriangsak government has resoundingly announced that it will not renew the lease for the company. However, it is reported that the Summit Oil Company has been performing some tricks to avoid telling the government the true price of the crude oil that it imports and to have the latter build and pay for the maintenance of oil and gas storage. Worse still, the Summit Oil Company sells bunker oil to the fuel organization at \$85.50 per ton while other companies sell at \$79. The Summit Oil Company of the U.S. monopoly capitalists thus can make nearly 1 billion baht of extra profits yearly.

On hearing strong opposition voiced against the Summit Company, warlord Kriangsak expressed his sympathy with the company, saying the agreement concluded with the company is a long-term one and cannot be revised. This behavior of the warlord has fanned the people's indignation. Staff employees of this company and many newspapers have demanded the termination of the agreement which is in the favor of the Summit Oil Company and the return of the refinery. Since the Kriangsak government, which represents only the big landlords and capitalists, needs the support of the U.S. imperialists, it can never retrieve the oil industry for the people. On the contrary, it will continue to collude with the foreign monopoly capitalists to control the oil industry and the country's energy sources. For instance, it is considering allowing foreign capitalists to open a new oil refinery in the south, saying that it will also jointly invest in the project to prevent it from being criticized by the people.

The problems caused by the rising oil prices and foreign capitalists, particularly the U.S. imperialists who control the country's oil industry, will never be solved as long as the reactionary government still rules the country. This is why our people perceive the necessity of overthrowing the reactionary government and establishing one that truly represents the people.

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSULAR DEPARTMENT 21 JUNE PRESS COMMUNIQUE

OW220736Y Hanoi VNA in English 0720 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Jun (VNA)--The Consular Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on June 21, 1978 issued the following press communique:

On June 5, 1978 the Vietnamese Government issued a statement allowing Chinese ships, after complying with procedures in force under current laws and regulations of Vietnam concerning foreign ships entering Vietnamese ports, as from June 20, 1978 to enter Vietnamese ports designated by the Vietnamese side to pick up Hoa people wishing to leave Vietnam for China. The Vietnamese side also informed the Chinese side of its readiness to accept a work team of China to Vietnam in order to discuss concrete questions relating to the arrangements for the departure of the Hoa who wish to leave.

On June 12, 1978, the Chinese side answered that it agreed to the Vietnamese side's allowing Chinese ships to enter Vietnam on June 20, 1978. It also informed the Vietnamese side that the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam was entrusted with discussing these concrete questions with the Vietnamese side.

On June 13 and 16, 1978 the head of the Consular Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry informed the representative of the Chinese Embassy of six concrete questions relating to China's bringing ships to Vietnam to carry out the abovementioned task. But by the morning of June 19, 1978, no representative of the Chinese Embassy had come to discuss the problem with the Vietnamese side. On the same morning, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sent an urgent note requesting the Chinese Embassy to send its representative to meet the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry [as received] immediately to discuss the question and make timely preparations for the entry of the first and following ships of China into Vietnamese ports to pick up Hoa people.

In the afternoon of the same day, the representative of the Chinese Embassy met the Consular Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry and put forward six points stressing that Chinese ships were going to Vietnam to pick up "Chinese residents who are victims of ostracism, persecution and expulsion by the Vietnamese authorities not Vietnamese of Chinese descent or Hoa people having Vietnamese citizenship who wish to leave Vietnam for China." The representative of the Chinese Embassy said that "persecuted Chinese residents" who want to return to China must first of all be considered and approved by the Chinese Embassy which will issue them repatriation certificates, then the Vietnamese side will apply the exit visa seal on this certificate.

The "persecuted Chinese residents" holding these certificates will board the ship in groups. The first ship to pick up the "persecuted Chinese" will anchor outside Vietnamese territorial waters and wait. After the two sides have agreed on related questions, the Chinese ship will enter the port under the guidance of Vietnamese pilots. The time for the ship to dock at the port should not be limited to three days but should be determined according to concrete needs, the Chinese Embassy representative concluded.

At the working sessions on the afternoon of June 19 the morning of June 20 and the morning of June 21, 1978 the Vietnamese side rejected these preposterous contentions of the Chinese side, reaffirmed the correct policy of the Vietnamese party and government concerning the Hoa and pointed out that the six points put forward by the Vietnamese side are fair and reasonable, conform with reality, and are convenient for those Hoa who wish to leave for China quickly.

The Chinese side's delay in responding to the proposals of the Vietnamese side and its proposals concerning entry and exit procedures which are completely contrary to those already applied for nearly twenty years now as well as its refusal to fix a time-limit for each Chinese ship docking at Vietnamese ports are designed only to create more difficulties and complexities and prolong the settlement of the question.

So far, the Chinese side still maintains its absurd requirements. The discussions between the representatives of the Consular Department of the Foreign Ministry and the Chinese Embassy are going on.

AFP REPORTS PRC EVACUATION SHIPS ANCHORED OFF HAIPHONG, VUNG TAU

BK220538Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0529 GMT 22 Jun 78 BK

[By Jean Thoraval]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, 22 Jun (AFP)--The two Chinese ships sent to evacuate "Overseas Chinese" to Canton from Vietnam were still awaited last night at the port of Vung Tau near here and Hanoi in the north. Reliable sources said one of the vessels, the Minghua, was several miles off Vung Tau and the other, the Changli, had dropped anchor 37 miles out of Haiphong. There was no official explanation of the delay in their arrival, originally expected by officials here for Tuesday [20 June].

Observers said the Chinese Government clearly wanted time to examine the latest Vietnamese note concerning the evacuation before sending the ships into harbour to take on board the first 1,400 Chinese leaving Vietnam. In the message, the Vietnamese Government prescribed that the vessels should spend no more than 3 days at the quayside at a time and the whole operation should be completed within 3 months from Tuesday this week. Observers expected China to reply to the message. It might, for example, request that the Minghua be allowed to tie up in Saigon harbour itself, instead of at the downriver port of Vung Tau, where embarkation would be more discreet.

Crowds gathered in the harbour here on Tuesday, giving rise to speculation that the ship would indeed steam right into the heart of Vietnam's economic capital. For most of the day several hundred idlers sauntered on the quayside until they were advised to disperse by loudhailer.

According to reliable reports, China might complicate matters by refusing the final discharge document presented by Vietnamese authorities and by requiring all those wanting to leave to obtain visas from the Chinese diplomatic service. It was also possible that China could contest the time limit for the evacuation set by the Hanoi government, arguing that 1,400 people could not be taken aboard in 3 days and hundreds of thousands moved out in 3 months.

KYODO: PRC SHIPS ENTRY INTO PORTS 'MAY BE DELAYED CONSIDERABLY'

OW220016Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0012 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpt] Haiphong, 22 Jun (KYODO)--The arrival at Vietnamese ports of Chinese repatriation ships to pick up ethnic Chinese in Vietnam may be delayed considerably, informed sources in Haiphong revealed Wednesday [21 June]. They said negotiations in Hanoi between the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry and the Chinese Embassy on procedures for entry of the ships were meeting with difficulty.

It had been earlier believed that the repatriation ships, now berthed at points designated by Vietnam, would be able to enter Vietnamese ports Wednesday, 21 June, at the earliest.

The Vietnamese Government is refraining from making public negotiations being conducted with China on the entry of the ships. It is not known what is holding up the negotiations. But it has been revealed that the Vietnamese side made a six-point proposal on entry procedures. It is, thus, believed that the negotiations are being centered on the proposals.

PRC FOREIGN MINISTRY NOTE ORDERING CLOSURE OF CONSULATES

For the text of the PRC Foreign Ministry note of June 16 notifying the SRV Foreign Ministry that it must close its consulates in Canton, Nanning and Kunming, see the International Affairs section of the 21 June People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT.

FRENCH PAPER REPORTS 'CALM' AS ETHNIC CHINESE CROSS BORDER

LD211337Y Paris L'HUMANITE in French 17 Jun 78 p 6 LD

[Michel Strulovici dispatch: "How the 'Hoa' Are Returning to China"]

[Text] Dong Dang frontier post, 16 Jun--It is 0500, just inside Vietnam, China starts at the bend in the little road. Several dozen Hoa (Chinese living in Vietnam) crossed to the other side about an hour ago.

At 0330 Mr (Phong Trung Hung), aged 43 and carrying a small baby, got off the Hanoi train. With him were his mother, wife and two more children and a little luggage. His family has lived in Thanh Hoa Province in central Vietnam for three generations.

"Yes, a lot of Hoa living near me have left," he said. "No, we have not had any problems, we have not been pressed to leave or driven out."

Mr (Hung)'s calm attitude contrasts with Chinese propaganda. None of those waiting to cross the frontier early that morning looked anxious. A goldsmith told me: "We have no complaints against Vietnam, because we have been living here for a long time. But we now have the opportunity of going back to our big family."

The desire to return to their own country is particularly strong since Chinese living abroad traditionally form close groups.

The deputy mayor of Lang Son, 8 km from the frontier, told me: "Of the 4,300 Hoa living in the city, 740 have left since April. That has an effect on the economic life, especially when those who leave occupy technical posts or are teachers."

Vietnamese organizations are trying to maintain friendship between the two peoples. Seeing the deputy mayor's emotion as he described the solidarity between the two countries in their struggle was enough to convince us of that.

HO CHI MINH CITY OFFICIAL DISCUSSES ETHNIC CHINESE DEPARTURE

BK211408Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1355 GMT 21 Jun 78 BK

[By Jean Thoraval]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, 21 Jun (AFP)--Some 30,000 people from about 8,000 families of Chinese origin officially requested to be allowed to leave Ho Chi Minh City between June 15 and 19 according to a Vietnamese official here.

The official, Mr Tan, said most of these "Hoa" (Vietnamese term for ethnic Chinese) were formerly "big merchants" from Cholon, Ho Chi Minh City's "Chinatown".

There had been no moves by yesterday (Tuesday) to select from the total 30,000 applicants the 1,400 passengers due to embark in the next few days at Vung Tau port on ships bound for China. This first repatriation operation of Vietnamese of Chinese origin for Canton planned for Tuesday at the request of China and with Vietnamese acceptance will probably take several days. As yet no Chinese official had come forward in Ho Chi Minh City to carry out a first selection, Vietnamese sources said, adding, "the speed of the departures in the next few days as in the following days will all depend on the Chinese side."

"We would like the operations to be completed in 11 days", a Vietnamese official told AFP.

According to Mr Tan it was not only the Chinese Embassy, accused on June 17 the Vietnamese Communist Party newspaper NHAN DAN of inciting the "Hoa" to leave, that had spread doubts in their minds.

"Propagandists in the south of the country, either Taiwanese agents or else former army officers of the previous South Vietnamese puppet army, spread the rumor that war was going to break out between Cambodia [as received] and Vietnam. They have demoralised people and have thus shown their hostility to our regime", he added.

"There have been leaflets telling them that if they stayed in Vietnam they would be called up into the Vietnamese army and get killed. They were told that China needed manpower and that if they did not return, they would be considered as traitors", Mr Tan said, adding that these policies had caused a lot of trouble in "Hoa" households.

Mr Tan said that this had put the "Hoa" of Ho Chi Minh City and in the south of Vietnam in a difficult situation at the moment. They now had three choices open to them. They could leave after completing the necessary formalities, stay in Vietnam with the same rights and duties as Vietnamese or else stay in Vietnam with foreigner status.

FOREIGN SUPPORT CONTINUES FOR SRV STANDS ON CHINA, CAMBODIA

Cuban, Soviet, Czechoslovak Press

OW211615Y Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Jun (VNA)--"China is stepping up its activities in a secret war aimed at creating an unstable situation in Vietnam," says the Cuban news agency PRENSA LATINA on June 18 in an article analysing Vietnam-China relations.

"China is scheming to make Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea--the three nations which triumphed over the U.S. imperialists thanks to their co-operation and close solidarity over many years--become enemies. The main tool of this strategy is the Phnom Penh regime."

Dealing with the question of Hoa people in Vietnam, PRENSA LATINA said: "China's slanders are absurd and groundless, because Vietnam has always respected friendship with the Chinese people and because Vietnam is facing the task of national construction and has to cope with the border conflict initiated by Kampuchea. Therefore Vietnam has no reason to create hostility with China."

The Soviet paper IZVESTIYA wrote in a commentary on June 19: "Peking's policies of big-nation chauvinism carried out at home and in the international arena are closely connected. Peking leaders' policy toward the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is the logical continuation of their policy on the national question in China, an extreme policy of great Han chauvinism."

The Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO on June 20 condemned the closure of Vietnamese consulates-general in Canton, Kunming and Nanning as an act aimed at worsening the relations between the two countries and sabotaging the tradition of friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

Angolan, Indian, Colombian Press

OW211539Y Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Jun (VNA)--The Angolan paper JORNAL DE ANGOLA has asked if China has departed from its socialist stand. In a reference to China's charge that Vietnam has "ostracized and persecuted Chinese residents" in South Vietnam, the paper said: "The transformation of private business along socialist lines is a form of class struggle which should not surprise anyone who adopts the Marxist-Leninist outlook.... Here, a question should be asked: Have there been errors in orientation by the present Chinese leaders which are leading them away from the compass of socialism?"

The paper went on: "China's distortions go against the spirit of the long friendship and solidarity in the relations between the two countries (China and Vietnam). The government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has shown real concern for safeguarding Vietnam-China friendship. The Chinese side on the contrary has used tired allegations to groundlessly abuse the Vietnamese side. China's absurd position is undermining the solidarity between the two peoples and endangering stability in the Southeast Asian region."

The Communist Party of India paper JAN YUG (PEOPLE'S TIMES) in a recent issue said: "World public opinion is extremely indignant at the actions of Peking. The provocations of the Chinese leadership against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam prove that China has carefully prepared its activities to sabotage."

"The scale of these provocative acts is very broad, ranging from Africa, where China has given aid to the most reactionary regimes, to Latin America where China is supporting the Pinochet clique. All this proves that the Chinese leaders are carrying out a policy of big-nation chauvinism and expansionism."

The paper VOZ PROLETARIA of Colombia said: "The Colombian communists are highly indignant at the provocative acts of Peking in Indochina. The reactionary nature of the Chinese leadership's policy has been shown most clearly in the Hoa people issue in Vietnam and in China's standing behind Kampuchea's armed attacks on the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The new actions to escalate the anti-Vietnam campaign are closely related to the increasing tendency of the Peking leadership to move closer and closer to the worst reactionary forces in the world."

Angolan Foreign Minister, Swedish Paper

OW220649Y Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 22 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Jun (VNA)--Receiving Vietnamese Ambassador Vu Hao Bong on June 14, Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge declared: "We are greatly concerned over the news about Vietnam-China relations and affirm that Vietnam is being grossly and illegally slandered. This situation requires that the two sides settle the issue according to the proposals of Vietnam set out in its May 27 and June 5 statement."

"Angola is always a reliable comrade of Vietnam, constantly supports Vietnam's just cause, and fully supports Vietnam's proposals for settling the difference with its neighbouring countries. Angola condemns all acts aimed at hampering the socialist construction of Vietnam, and condemns all acts of fomenting national enmity to oppose the untiring efforts of Vietnam to maintain its friendship with neighbouring countries."

The paper PROLETARIAN of the Swedish Left Communist Party said: From the communist standpoint, the present relations between China and Vietnam are deplorable and alarming. That conflict does not do anything to strengthen the progressive forces in the struggle against imperialism and international reaction. Both sides must prove their good will to settle the dispute through negotiations in the interests of solidarity among the socialist countries.

"But the Chinese Government has not met Vietnam's proposals for negotiations. On the contrary, the propaganda campaign is escalating continually."

'SUCCESSIVE' CHINESE DELEGATIONS TO ZAIRE NOTED

HK220857Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Jun 78 HK

[Text] While world public opinion condemns Western countries for their intervention in Africa, particularly in Zaire, through the use of pan-African forces, China has sent successive delegations to Zaire to consolidate the "inseparable friendship between China and Zaire" mentioned by Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua during his visit to Zaire early this month.

Some foreign sources have disclosed that the reactionary Mobutu clique is expected to ask China for 20 tanks, 2 patrol boats and a tank and armored vehicle repair installation when a high-ranking Chinese delegation visits Zaire at the end of this week. Various foreign news agencies have noted that the reactionary Mobutu regime has in recent years colluded with the reactionary South African clique in regularly attacking neighboring independent African nations.

COAL MINE CONSTRUCTION CONTINUES WITHOUT PRC SPECIALISTS

OW210733Y Hanoi VNA in English 0719 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Jun (VNA)--Vietnamese workers and technicians are effectively continuing with the construction of a new coal mine at Mao Khe in Quang Ninh Province northeast of Hanoi, following the sudden withdrawal of Chinese specialists. The mine is expected to produce two million tons of coal a year.

Under an agreement with Vietnam, China sent a specialists' team as early as 1969 and in 1972 full-scale construction began. The work involves the digging of two main tunnels and the building of more than 70 support projects. So far, after six years of construction, the tunnelling has been only seven percent achieved.

Vietnamese engineers and technicians have gone down to the crosscuts to provide technical guidance. The building and assembly company has sent more construction machines to speed up the work. A team of skilled workers was sent from Vang Danh mine to replace the departing Chinese. At tunnel No 56 the tunnelling tempo was 57 metres in May, from 5 to 22 percent higher than the previous months. In the first half of June 60 metres were dug at the same tunnel.

GOVERNMENT LISTS OCCUPATIONS PROHIBITED TO FOREIGN RESIDENTS

BK210948Y Hong Kong APP in English 0803 GMT 21 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Jun (APP)--Vietnam has listed six job categories which foreign residents are not allowed to engage in, although they are free to practice any other trade.

A 15-point government decision published on Sunday in the local daily HANOI MOI, but dated 25 April 1977, listed the following activities as banned to foreigners:

- 1) Fishing
- 2) Forestry
- 3) Radio, television and radio transmitter repair
- 4) Driving of passenger transport vehicles
- 5) Printing, engraving, type-casting
- 6) Typing, and work with photocopying or duplicating machines.

Foreigners are defined as persons living and working in Vietnam but who "hold a foreign nationality or who have no nationality". Experts, students or other foreigners in Vietnam on government contracts or under government agreement or in accordance with the investment code are not affected by this decision.

HANOI CAMBODIAN SERVICE BROADCASTS DEFECTOR'S CALL FOR UPRISING

BK220908Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 22 Jun 78 BK

[Station report on a statement by Run Dun, member of the Cambodian Communist Party and former officer of the Cambodian army, escaped to Vietnam on 3 June 1978--portion recorded]

[Text] Dear listeners, during recent past, many combatants of the Kampuchean army rose up against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique which, in domestic affairs, has used a counter-revolutionary line to barbariously and cruelly oppress and suppress the people and, in foreign affairs, has caused a war with Vietnam. All of these acts have not only been condemned by the progressive world public opinion but also opposed by the people, army and the machinery of the Kampuchean Government.

Faced with this situation, the Kampuchean leaders have insanely implemented a policy of killing their own colleagues and suppressing the people and cadres in their own ranks.

Run Dun is former commander of the 12th Battalion and victim of the above-mentioned counterrevolutionary policy. He fled to Vietnam on 3 June. Following is his statement:

[Begin recording] My name is Run Dun, member of the KCP and commander of the 12th Battalion, 157th Regiment of the division of Region 20, Military Sector 203. I would like to present some opinions in a friendly talk to the comrades in my former unit, as well as to all the cadres and combatants of the Kampuchean army.

First of all, I would like to inform all the comrades that although I was arrested and ordered to be executed by the higher-ups, I was lucky enough to remain alive. All the comrades in my battalion must still remember that on 26 May 1978, the higher-ups ordered me to attend a meeting at Phum (Bos Lvea). When I arrived there, I saw 19 battalion cadres of the division of Region 20 and 18 regiment cadres of the 4th and 5th divisions. Among them were Comrade (Pheun), political chairman of the 11th Battalion; Comrade (Chieu), political chairman of the 13th Battalion of the 157th Regiment; Comrade (Heun), political chairman of the 157th Regiment; and Comrade (Ya Hak), deputy commander of the 158th Regiment.

However, we were not there to attend a conference as the high-ups had told us, because as soon as we arrived at the conference site, all of us were disarmed, stripped, tied up and pushed into trucks. I do not know where those regiment cadres were sent. As for myself and the 19 battalion cadres, we were transported to (Steeng Tuol). When the truck came to a stop, they pushed us down and immediately machine-gunned us. Comrade (Pheun), (Chieu) and (Heun) died instantly. Faced with such barbarous, cruel and fascist acts, I and the other comrades fled under their gunfire. I am very sorry I could not find out who else survived and who else was killed.

As for myself, after managing to escape death, I decided to flee to Vietnam since I realized that this is the only way for me to remain alive. After spending many days looking for a way into Vietnam, on 3 June I reached Vietnamese soil.

Only when I reached Vietnam did I realize that my escape was successful.

Comrades: This was not the first massacre within our ranks. Over several years now, many brutal and large scale purges have been carried out against party members, cadres, combatants and the people of Kampuchea, causing the sad separation of families, husbands from wives and parents from children.

At the end of March 1978, the reactionary clique carried out a purge in the division of Region 20 and the 280th division. In this purge, the authorities arrested and executed three truckloads of cadres and combatants of these divisions. Among the victims were Comrade Be, the division political chairman; Comrade Sarum, division deputy political chairman; Comrade Bol, staff member of the division of Region 20; and Comrade Soc, political chairman of the 280th Division.

What was the cause of this painful situation? In my opinion, it was caused by the arch-reactionary line pursued by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique since they usurped the leadership of our Kampuchean party and government. They have caused ever stronger and wider resistance and hatred by the people, army and party of Kampuchea. To hold onto their ruling position, they have carried out downright repression of anyone who refused to toe their line or opposed them. This includes many who had participated in and had exploits in the liberation of Kampuchea and who are well known for their loyalty to the fatherland.

Following the seizure of national independence in 1975, all the comrades, including myself, and our people as a whole, hoped that from then on we would enjoy freedom and happiness and be able to jointly strive to build the country and make it prosperous.

But the actual situation was totally contrary to our hopes. This is because the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, who depend on the reactionary line of the PRC ruling circles, have misused the name of socialism to herd our people into cooperatives which are actually disguised concentration camps. There, old people, children, men and women alike have to do hard labor under incredible conditions. They are left in rags and hunger and condemned to slow death. They have not the slightest freedom. The religious beliefs and traditional customs and habits of our nation are simply banned. The fine relations of our people in the village and in the family are trampled upon.

Moreover, after the victory of their struggle, our people and army all desired to live in peace and friendship with other countries, particularly Vietnam--a nation which has never changed its attitude and has joined forces with us during difficulties and hardships and struggled together with us in the trenches against the imperialists.

However, at the instigation of the PRC ruling circles who have betrayed Marxism-Leninism, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique made black white, regarded Vietnam as an enemy and carried out repeated provocations and even a war of aggression against Vietnam, causing our Kampuchean people to be in greater misery and forcing our cadres and combatants to die uselessly for the interests of foreign expansionism.

After staying in Vietnam for the past several days, I have clearly realized that the Vietnamese have not harbored any grudge against our Kampuchean people. The Vietnamese side still desires to settle the current border war along peaceful lines so as to quickly restore the bonds of solidarity and friendship between the two countries.

We already know that the SRV has continuously made proposals for negotiations, but there is still no response.

Comrades: We must not allow the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to act as henchmen of foreign reactionaries, betray the interests of our country and further shed the blood of our Kampuchean army. As long as they are in power, our beloved Kampuchea will further face danger and destruction and our Kampuchean people and army will continue to suffer hardships and face death.

I know that there is now no other path except for all the comrades to quickly rise up and struggle to topple the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique of traitors who have betrayed their nation and people and who are henchmen of the reactionary PRC rulers. Only by so doing will it be possible for the Kampuchean revolution to return to the correct path and a foundation be laid for the building of a really independent and socialist Kampuchea and the restoration of the close solidarity with Vietnam and other fraternal socialist countries.

Comrades and friends: There is no more time for hesitation. We must resolutely stand up and act in time like the patriotic revolutionary forces in Military Zone 203 who have risen up and mobilized the people to build revolutionary bases to fight against them. I am convinced that all those patriotic activities will certainly be greatly welcomed and admired by our entire people and Kampuchean armed forces.

The pure and correct Kampuchean revolution will certainly win!

Please, comrades, accept my salutations and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

EXEMPLARY BATTALION'S VICTORIES OVER CAMBODIAN INTRUDERS HAILED

BK221059Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 18 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The 11th Battalion of Regiment H subordinate to the 9th Military Region is a unit which is well organized, scrupulously observes discipline, holds fast to its positions, courageously fights to annihilate the enemy and to capture weapons, and firmly defends the areas assigned.

The 11th Battalion is able to scrupulously observe discipline and show high combat effectiveness because it regularly organizes political activities to make its cadres and combatants fully understand their tasks. Each time the battalion moves to another location, all its units immediately develop combat plans, conduct reconnaissance missions to keep a close watch on the enemy, and draft plans for coordinating with other units to insure certain victory in all circumstances.

In April the 11th Battalion fought many battles, including a very successful one on 14 April in which, together with other units, it ambushed enemy troops who intruded into the (T-3 canal) area. More than 10 intruders were killed on the spot and many weapons and other war materials were captured.

Day and night the cadres and combatants of the 11th Battalion are holding fast to their positions, increasing their vigilance and standing ready for combat so as to promptly punish all actions by the Kampuchean armed forces violating our country's border.

UNITS OF 9TH MILITARY REGION AID ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

OW211549Y Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Jun (VNA)--While fighting to defend the southwestern border region, the armed forces of the Ninth Military Zone (Mekong River Delta) are going ahead with economic construction.

Soldiers of Unit B have dug and dredged the main canal to de-aluminize soil in their area, which is specialized in rice production. Combining manual labour with machines, the unit has dug more than 100,000 cubic metres of earth for irrigation work, ploughed some 7,000 hectares, and sown rice on 2,700 hectares.

In the marshy Plain of Reeds, Unit T has put 2,800 hectares under the plough and sown rice seeds on 1,000 hectares. The armed forces in the two provinces of Long An and Tien Giang have begun harvesting more than 400 hectares of pineapple and sugar cane planted in 1976. In the campaign for self-sufficiency in food, every unit has planted rice and vegetables and raised livestock. They have also paid much attention to capital construction and the production of building materials.

Since early this year, soldiers of the Ninth Military Zone have built 12 lime kilns, three of which have gone into operation. Since April, these three kilns have together produced 540 tons of lime. The zone has built 36,000 square metres of housing, drying yards and engineering repair stations in service of production and economic construction.

Conference on Snipers' Experiences

W161410Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 15 Jun 78 OW

[Text] The 9th Military Region command recently held a conference to learn from the experiences of sniper teams operating along our southwestern border areas. Sniper teams are now part of every unit of the regional forces defending border areas. Although less numerous than other forces, these well-trained sniper teams of the military region have worthily contributed to the fight to defend our fatherland's border areas.

All sniper teams have achieved great combat efficiency, with each combatant killing an average of 20 intruders. The most outstanding achievements were scored by combatant Duong Van Binh, of the sniper team of Group B, who killed 41 intruders and by the sniper team of Regiment X of the Kien Giang armed forces which killed 80 enemy troops in one battle. The participants have learned many practical lessons about fighting methods, the equipping of sniper teams, and coordinated attacks by sniper teams and other forces.

SOME UNITS IN 3d MILITARY REGION HAVE 'DOUBLE WARTIME STRENGTH'

OW211401Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] The 3d Military Region covering the provinces to the east of the Red River is stepping up the building of people's national defense.

In Quang Ninh Province to the east of Hanoi, militia and homeguard units have been strengthened in both quality and quantity. There are dozens of militia (regiments) and naval units in the province, some of them with double wartime troop strength.

While standing combat ready and taking part in military training, the paramilitary forces in Ha Nam Ninh Province south of Hanoi are realizing the main task of building the economy of socialism. In the last 2 years, they produced 400 tons of rice and hundreds of tons of food.

Efforts are now being made in the 3d Military Region to carry out the resolution of the fourth party congress concerning the building and consolidation of national defense at the grassroots level.

KIEN GIANG SECURITY FORCES MAINTAIN COMBAT READINESS

BK220925Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 18 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The Kien Giang Provincial people's security forces T-1, T-2, T-25, T-27 and T-33 border defense outposts are in a state of permanent readiness to fight to defend the nation. They have urgently consolidated and completed the material and technical bases of the outposts to cope with the flood season duties.

Patrol and guard parties have been organized by various units to intercept the enemy far away from the outposts and to closely coordinate with the local forces to fight the enemy.

During the past month or so, hundreds of bunkers and other field fortifications have been built, and mobile operations have been conducted by various units to eradicate enemy troops and to repel scores of large-scale attacks by Kampuchean armed forces penetrating deep into our territory.

In addition to their combat duties, units have also devised specific plans to help the local administration stabilize the people's livelihood, accelerate production and protect the people's lives and property in their assigned areas.

NHAN DAN URGES STRENGTHENING OF LOCAL ARMED FORCES

BK160900Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Jun 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 15 June editorial: "Increase the Combat Strength of the Local Armed Forces"]

[Text] Building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland are closely interrelated tasks. Self-defense militia forces play an important role in these tasks, and are the largest and most widespread of our combat forces. We must constantly and adequately increase the combat strength and raise the level of combat readiness of the local forces. All localities nationwide are dutybound to insure that all villages, streets, enterprises, organs, state farms, state forests, mountainous and coastal areas and offshore islands are in a constant state of combat preparedness. Military training and political education are two important tasks which must be carried out according to plans set in each locality or unit.

The self-defense militia forces must study the new situation and tasks and learn combat tasks, combat organization and combat methods and techniques. The self-defense militia forces are the masses' armed forces, and must not neglect production. At installations, it is necessary to map out plans to combine production with combat readiness and combat activities. It is also necessary to insure that everyone is always motivated to work enthusiastically, increase his labor productivity and produce much wealth for society, and that everyone is prepared to engage in combat activities and fight effectively from the outset.

The best way to insure local combat strength is to familiarize the self-defense militia forces with the task of protecting installations and localities and to link these forces with grassroots party organizations and production organizations. Streamlining the command structure of the self-defense militia forces' and appointing young, healthy party members with combat experience and outstanding youth union members to positions of responsibility in these forces are important measures designed to directly contribute to increasing the combat strength of the local armed forces.

The vigorous combat strength of the self-defense militia forces is partly dependent on support from the rear. It is necessary to stand ready to produce and repair weapons and equipment, to insure adequate living conditions for the combat forces and to secure food, medicines and other combat necessities. Such activities fall under the responsibility of the people's committees, the economic units and the various sectors and mass organizations at each installation under the leadership of party organizations.

McGOVERN REMARKS ON U.S. MILITARY EXPENDITURES CITED

BK220842Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Jun 78 BK

[Text] According to reports from Washington, U.S. Senator McGovern, addressing a meeting of the Americans for Democratic Action in Washington on 20 June, criticized the present U.S. administration for pursuing a policy aimed only at attaining superficial results.

McGovern pointed out: In 1976, the U.S. administration promised to reduce military expenditures by \$5 to \$7 billion. However, to date, these expenditures have increased by \$20 billion. The present unjust tax burden is a result of the intensified arms race which is being supported by influential circles in the United States.

Senator McGovern called on the U.S. Government to draw lessons from the Vietnam experience. He said: We are tired of hearing the unrealistic militarist statements and appeals made by politicians who once believed that the U.S. Government could impose its will in the dense jungles of Vietnam. This mistake cost the United States \$400 billion and constituted the largest waste of state funds in the history of mankind.

LE THANH NGHI RECEIVES LAO FINANCE DELEGATION 21 JUNE

OW211703Y Hanoi VNA in English 1618 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 21 Jun (VNA)--Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice premier of the government, this afternoon received the team of finance cadres of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Finance Vice Minister Boutsabong Souvannavong on a friendship visit here. Vice Minister of Finance Dao Thien Thi was present at the reception.

Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi expressed the Vietnamese people's warm feelings towards the Lao people, their close fraternal neighbour and comrade-in-arms. Le Thanh Nghi wished the fraternal Lao people still greater achievements in building a strong and prosperous Laos.

BRIEFS

LONG AN MILITARY RECRUITING--During the last 10 days of May, the Tan Chau district military command and troop recruiting council held two conferences to review military service activities in the recent past and to embark on recruiting troops and building provincial militia and guerrilla forces in 1978. The conferences were attended by about 400 leading cadres in the district. Since early this year, some 90 percent of youth in the Tan Chau district have registered for military service. (Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 10 Jun 78 BK)

INDONESIAN COMMUNIST PARTY 23 MAY ANNIVERSARY STATEMENT

OW160307Y Voice of the Malayan Revolution [Clandestine] in Mandarin to Malaysia and Singapore 1330 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW

[Text of 23 May statement by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia, signed by Jusuf Adjiterop, commemorating the 58th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Indonesia: "Unite and Carry on the Struggle To Smash the Fascist Military Dictatorship and Build a Free and Democratic New Indonesia"]

[Text] On 23 May this year, communists and revolutionary people in Indonesia mark the 58th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Indonesia, as the domestic and international situation is continuously developing in a direction favorable to the revolution.

The patriotism and democratic spirit among the people of all classes and strata and of all walks of life in Indonesia are on the rise. Although the fascist military regime's ruthless persecution has temporarily suppressed the people, it has deepened the people's bitter hatred of the regime.

The Suharto regime's anti democratic and anti people behavior has fully revealed its nature as a fascist military dictatorship. People of all classes and strata, political parties and groups, personages in religious circles, various nationalities and students of universities and middle schools and intellectuals have been and are accusing, condemning and opposing the regime's above-mentioned behavior and its demagogic propaganda about so-called construction. The spearhead of struggle is leveled at the Suharto fascist military clique, the general representative of the bureaucrat-capitalists, compradors and feudal landlords, who serve the interests of imperialism--U.S. imperialism in particular.

The decadent international economic system of the capitalist world is battered by inexorable and repeated serious crises; yet the present-day Indonesian economy completely attaches itself to this economic system and is completely under its control. Indonesia is a neo-colonial country which economically depends on exports of raw materials. As prices of raw materials fall on the international market while prices of industrial products which Indonesia must import go up, Indonesia is confronted with serious difficulties and is sustaining repeated losses. The amount of foreign debts owed by the Suharto regime, including those owed by the Indonesian National Petroleum Corporation, has reached more than 20 billion U.S. dollars. As a result, Indonesia's finances and economy are subjected to further disruption by the imperialist countries and are being controlled by imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialist monopoly-capitalists.

The Suharto military clique has failed completely in grain production. The so-called 5-year construction plan with agricultural development as the focus has even failed to attain self-sufficiency in grain. To export surplus rice, as they claimed is out of the question. Instead, the rice shortage is becoming increasingly serious.

With its fertile land and diligent peasants, Indonesia should be a major rice-producing country in the world, but, under Suharto's fascist rule, Indonesia has been importing more rice each year. In 1977, Indonesia imported as much as 2.6 million tons of rice, about a third of the rice reserves in the international market. It is estimated that in the next few years, rice imports will continue to increase.

Suharto puts the blame for all this on nature, bad weather conditions, plant diseases and pests and so forth. But the people are increasingly aware that the basic cause of the rice shortage lies in the landlords' feudal exploitation of the peasants and their continued land ownership, in the oppression by foreign capital through the (?general farming guidance law) and the (?general farming and increased production guidance law), and in the perverted actions, corruption and speculation of the fascist officials.

All this hinders the development of agricultural productive forces. As a result, there is widespread famine, and the people are forced to eat wild plants. This phenomenon occurs not only in well-known chronically rice-deficient areas but even in such rice-rich areas as (Jilawang). A very serious famine occurred in eastern (Nushadengjiala), and thousands of people died.

Suharto (?dished out) a so-called trilogy of construction namely, stability of the country, high-standard economic construction and construction in general and realization of social justice. This kind of demagogic propaganda is being exposed day by day. Practice and facts have proved that the trilogy of construction is only aimed at consolidating the anti-democratic and increasingly brutal fascist ruling system and encouraging imperialist monopoly-capitalists to step up their plunder of Indonesia's wealth and exploitation and oppression of the laboring Indonesian people, so that the handful of military and civilian officials of the Suharto clique, bureaucrat-capitalists, compradors and landlords can wallow in luxury and dissipation and lead a licentious and rotten life.

Under the control of the Suharto fascist regime, the Indonesian people are by no means masters of the country. Where there is oppression, there is resistance. The heroic Indonesian people who have a revolutionary tradition are waging a continuing struggle against Suharto's fascist ruthless oppression.

The struggles by the workers, peasants and fishermen are developing continuously. Labor strikes and particularly the struggle by the workers against foreign monopoly-capitalists are increasing in intensity with each passing day. Peasants in various localities are struggling to protect their own farmland or to seize arable land. Fishermen are bravely struggling against the plunder of Indonesia's fish resources by the fishing boats of foreign monopoly-capitalists and bureaucrat-capitalists. The poor people in the cities have risen up to oppose oppression by the fascist regime, to oppose dismantling their houses by the regime and to struggle for reasonable living conditions. More and more leaflets have been (?illegally) spread in cities to expose the crimes of the Suharto fascist military clique.

The movement of college and other students developed in 1977, and it was surging ahead in early 1978. The students sternly denounced Suharto and opposed his reelection as president. The student movement was ruthlessly suppressed, college professors were subjected to surprise attacks, student activities were banned, student leaders were arrested, and demonstrators were shot to death. However, so long as they unite closely with all the democratic patriotic forces--especially with the workers and peasants--the Indonesian people will certainly be able to continuously develop the struggle to overthrow the Suharto fascist military clique and to win final victory.

Amid the protest and resistance of the ruthlessly suppressed masses, the plenary session of the People's Consultative Assembly was forced to reelect Suharto president and to form his new cabinet.

This military cabinet has even more soldier-ministers as its core than before. This more clearly shows the fascist-military features of the Suharto regime. Suharto has been able to sustain and consolidate the rule of his regime for the time being by removing his rivals and those persons whom he does not trust from important positions in the armed forces and in the cabinet and by replacing them with his faithful followers.

The United Development Party and the Indonesian Democratic Party are offsprings of various political parties which were forced to merge. Suharto allows them to exist but does not allow them to participate in his new cabinet. These two political parties are not only held in contempt but also ruthlessly suppressed by fascist chieftain Suharto.

In the face of increasing resistance by people of all walks of life and the intensified contradictions within the ruling clique, fascist chieftain Suharto has tried to change the target of the people's struggle by resorting to such conspiratorial tactics as dividing the people, sowing discord among various religious sects and persecuting religious people who oppose him. At the same time, he has resorted to tricks to whitewash his fascist features and raise his prestige by claiming that he will rebuild President Sukarno's tomb. He is indeed sly and shameless to the extreme.

However, historical facts brook no distortion. It is precisely Suharto who put President Sukarno under detention--actually in prison--after usurping the latter's power. President Sukarno, when seriously ill, was not allowed to receive medical treatment until near death. From this it can be easily seen that Suharto is President Sukarno's murderer. What is more, after President Sukarno passed away, it was fascist chieftain Suharto who used brute force to ban Indonesian people from paying their respects to President Sukarno's remains and to commemorate the contributions made by this noted patriot, independence fighter, founder of the Indonesian Republic and officiator at the grand ceremony proclaiming the founding of the republic. It is precisely the Suharto fascist clique which betrayed President Sukarno's call for uniting the whole nation, including cooperation with the Communist Party, to oppose imperialism and to safeguard national independence. Therefore, every true patriot has seen through this criminal scheme concocted by Suharto. It is certain that the patriots will further close their ranks and struggle to overthrow the Suharto fascist military clique and to build a really free and democratic new Indonesia.

Under the control of the Suharto fascist regime, Indonesia has the largest number of political prisoners in the world. In more than a decade, hundreds of thousands of people have been detained in jails or concentration camps. In view of the strong pressure from the Indonesian people and progressive and democratic people throughout the world and in order to whitewash its fascist countenance, the Suharto fascist military clique has played the trick of "releasing political prisoners by groups" in the past few years. It is reported that all political prisoners will be released by 1980 except for those under class A detention, who will be tried by the fascist court. This is a sheer fraud because these political prisoners, including those under class A detention, have been jailed and tortured for over a decade without being brought to trial. As for those who are "already released," they live under various restrictions--they have to report to authorities concerned and are either under house arrest or confined to a certain city or village. Most of these political prisoners are merely moved to a new concentration camp called a "fixed inhabitant area."

They are deprived of basic political rights and the right to live every citizen is entitled to. All of this shows very extreme fascist behavior.

Manipulating Indonesian revisionist renegades and illegally using the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia, Soviet social-imperialism has raised a hue and cry in its propaganda over the question of political prisoners, posing as a hero striving for the release of the political prisoners. However, Soviet social-imperialism and its lackeys have praised the Suharto fascist regime as a "democratic regime" because it held a "general election." As a matter of fact, Soviet social-imperialism has been colluding with the Suharto fascist military clique in undermining the implementation by the Communist Party of Indonesia and the Political Bureau of its Central Committee of its line on self-criticism, thus disrupting the revolutionary rank and file.

The people deeply realize that political prisoners can obtain real freedom only when all the Indonesian people wage a great struggle to overthrow the Suharto fascist military clique and strive for genuine freedom for all the people in Indonesia. There is no way out for the Suharto fascist clique no matter what tricks it plays to perpetuate and consolidate its ruling position. Contradictions within the regime will intensify with each passing day. The raging tides of people's resistance will continue to surge ahead and ultimately sweep the regime into the garbage heap of history.

The current international situation is characterized by the growing strength and unity of the peoples and countries of the Third World in their struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, in particular against the two superpowers, and for getting rid of aggression, interference, subversion, oppression and bullying. Socialist countries in Asia and Europe have scored a series of important achievements in their socialist revolutions and construction, thus inspiring the revolutionary struggle of the oppressed peoples and countries. The revolutionary movement of the laboring people in capitalist countries has also gained a new momentum.

The two superpowers--U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism--have colluded with each other while locking themselves in a fierce struggle for world domination. They have met resistance everywhere. Encountering repeated blows from the peoples of various countries and facing serious difficulties at home, U.S. imperialism has been compelled to cut its assistance to its puppet regimes and allies to the minimum. Soviet social-imperialism, which is on the "offensive," has done its utmost to consolidate its position in Europe, the Middle East, Africa and Asia in order to realize its ambition to dominate the world.

Under such circumstances, Suharto has on the one hand continued to serve as the lackey of U.S. imperialism and on the other tried to seek assistance from Soviet social-imperialism in order to shake off growing difficulties which he will never overcome. Therefore, every Indonesian patriot should on the one hand struggle to drive U.S. imperialist influence out of Indonesia and on the other should fight against the infiltration of Soviet social-imperialism which is attempting to dominate our country.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, carrying out Comrade Mao Tse-tung's behests, has continued his unfinished undertaking. Under the leadership of the Central Committee of the CCP, the PRC has continuously consolidated its strength as a socialist country and base for world revolution. Socialist China has given staunch support to the struggle by the peoples and countries of the Third World and formed with them the broadest united front in the struggle against the two superpowers--U.S. imperialism and Soviet social-imperialism.

Indonesian communists and revolutionary people warmly acclaim the brilliant successes achieved by the Chinese people and completely support their great undertaking to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, to continue to carry out socialist revolution and construction and to build China into a strong socialist power with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology before the end of this century.

In Southeast Asia, the Suharto regime has continued to work hand-in-glove with other reactionary regimes within the ASEAN framework, conducting bilateral cooperation and suppressing the people's resistance in various countries. Nevertheless, the Suharto regime is also facing opposition from its neighboring countries which keep vigilant to the Suharto fascist regime's expansionist ambitions. Its invasion and annexation of its neighbor, East Timor, is a good example of such expansion. Led by the revolutionary front for an independent East Timor and the Government of the East Timor Democratic Republic, the people of East Timor have continued their heroic struggle to safeguard the motherland's independence and oppose the Suharto regime's invasion and annexation. As in the past, Indonesian communists and revolutionary people resolutely support the just struggle of the East Timor people. The heroic struggle waged by the East Timor people and the victories they have won in the fighting against Suharto's invading troops have considerably promoted the Indonesian people's struggle.

The situation in Southeast Asia is excellent. The revolutionary victories of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples is great encouragement to the Indonesian people. The people's armed struggle led by fraternal communist parties in Burma, Thailand, Malaya, the Philippines and North Kalimantan is a guarantee for steady development of revolution in this region. The Indonesian people must unite with the peoples of Southeast Asian countries in their struggle, supporting each other in opposing our common enemies--the reactionary rulers in their respective countries; U.S. imperialism which attempts to continue to dominate this region; and Soviet social imperialism which, in order to dominate Southeast Asia, is energetically carrying out infiltration and sowing seeds of discord among the peoples of Southeast Asian countries.

As the domestic and international situation is continuously developing in the direction favorable to the revolution, Indonesian communists have steadfastly struggled to continue the implementation of the party's three-banner task. Overcoming mounting difficulties and bringing into full play the spirit of daring to sacrifice for the people's interests, Indonesian communists have waged a protracted revolutionary armed struggle for rebuilding a powerful Communist Party of Indonesia, which is armed with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and which takes its roots among the masses of people. And for arousing, organizing and mobilizing the masses of peasants in the rural areas, Indonesian communists have continued to work diligently, tenaciously and bravely in order to unite all patriotic democratic forces in the struggle to overthrow the Suharto fascist military clique and build a free and democratic new Indonesia.

The peasants, who compose the majority of Indonesia's population, have suffered oppression and longed for land and freedom. For the overwhelming majority of the people in our country, the struggle for land is the primary component of the people's democratic revolution in our country. Therefore, the peasants are the main force of revolution in Indonesia.

In the past, hundreds of thousands of peasants and activists of the Indonesian Peasants' Front and the Communist Party of Indonesia died in the anticommunist massacres instigated by the Suharto fascist military clique. The background and cause for this social conflict is the question of land and freedom. It provides a penetrating historical lesson for the peasants and the Communist Party of Indonesia. That is, the peasants' struggle for land to till and for freedom is inseparable from armed struggle which is a necessary course of revolution in Indonesia. Revolution in Indonesia will be invincible so long as it is led by the working class and the masses of peasants rise to wage an armed struggle for land and freedom.

The growing resistance by more and more people in the cities against the Suharto fascist military clique, including the development of the movement of college and middle school students and intellectuals, provides important support for the peasants' struggle. The rise of the peasants' armed struggle in the rural areas is a reliable pillar for the masses' struggle in cities and for the struggle by patriotic college and middle school students and intellectuals. The Suharto fascist military clique's recent suppression of the struggle by college and middle school students and intellectuals has once again shown that it is impossible to overthrow the Suharto fascist regime by peaceful means or by methods permitted by the constitution. The Suharto fascist military clique's ruthless suppression should be counterattacked with revolution. A just and prosperous society can be realized and a free and democratic new Indonesia can be built only by taking the road of armed struggle and by uniting with all patriotic forces and receiving their support.

On the brilliant festival of the 58th founding anniversary of the Communist Party of Indonesia, we pay our silent tribute to the hundreds of thousands of Indonesian communists, who heroically sacrificed their lives in the struggle against the Suharto fascist military clique and for carrying out the lofty ideal of genuine freedom for the Indonesian people, and patriotic democratic personages from various political and religious circles and of various nationalities, who are confined in jails or concentration camps and persevere under harsh punishment and torture. We salute all fighters who are waging a tenacious struggle to overthrow the Suharto fascist military clique.

All antiimperialist, antifeudalistic patriotic forces unite and carry on the struggle to smash the fascist military dictatorship and build a free and democratic new Indonesia. Long live the Communist Party of Indonesia! Long live Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought!

[Signed by] Jusuf Adjitorop, chief of the delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Indonesia, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee [on] 23 May 1978.

MOCHTAR GOES TO INDIA FOR SEABED TREATY SIGNING

For Delhi ISI coverage of the arrival in New Delhi of Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, to attend the signing ceremony of the Indian-Thai-Indonesian seabed treaty, see the 21 June South Asia section of the Middle East & North Africa DAILY REPORT.

MALAYSIA

JAPAN REMINDED OF ITS COMMITMENTS TO ASEAN

BK211529Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jun 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Early in May and again this month two top Japanese ministers were sent to ASEAN capitals to reassure the five member states that the pledge made by Prime Minister Mr Fukuda last August to assist in their economic development on the basis of equal partnership is alive and well.

While the visit should help clear the air, ASEAN is nevertheless skeptical over Japan's commitment. Such doubts exist, because neither its minister of international trade and industry, Mr Komoto, nor Mr Sonoda, the foreign minister - who met his ASEAN counterparts at Phatthaya, Thailand last Saturday - was able to say with certainty what their country could offer ASEAN in such matters as trade.

The ASEAN five for some time now have been pressing Japan to remove its tariffs and non-tariff barriers, so that more of the manufactured and semimanufactured goods could be allowed to enter the Japanese market.

Malaysia, for instance, has strongly conveyed to Japan that its restrictions on the import of such items as palm oil, coconuts and pineapples are in no way justified, because these products did not pose any danger to the domestic market. But every time the call is made on Tokyo to liberalize its trade policies, it never fails to say that the matter is being looked into, as Mr Sonoda told ASEAN foreign ministers at Phatthaya.

[Words indistinct] is the approach of Japan to fight for a better deal for ASEAN at international forums like the forthcoming summit in Bonn of the seven industrial nations and the multilateral trade negotiation in Geneva.

ASEAN has nothing to quarrel about in so far as that proposition is concerned. But the trouble is that when the time comes for Tokyo to champion the cause of ASEAN, it very often forgets its earlier commitments as in the case of the Geneva talks on the creation of a common fund for primary commodities and the London meetings of the International Tin Council which sought to increase the floor and ceiling prices of the metal under its buffer stock operations. At the two forums, Tokyo voted with the industrial nations and ignored the needs of primary producers.

If ASEAN members are not fully convinced that Japan will join forces with them at international forums, they can hardly be faulted.

In other matters, too, such as economic assistance, Tokyo has been telling ASEAN that all is well and that things will start moving once its economy is in better shape. ASEAN has been patient enough to wait, but now that there has been a marked improvement there is still no significant movement in Japan's efforts to [words indistinct].

The Japanese attitude is baffling. In one breath it says it wants to establish heart-to-heart relations with ASEAN, in the next it seems to have forgotten what its commitments are. Between last August and now is a long time, yet there has been little substance to Mr Fukuda's pledge. It is time Tokyo took a hard look at its commitments to the ASEAN five and lived up to what has been promised. Visits by top ministers do win friends and influence, but there is a limit to its effectiveness. Inevitably, what counts is positive action which Tokyo must come up with, if its relations with ASEAN are to develop on the line set up by Mr Fukuda.

HUSSEIN COMMENTS ON ENFORCEMENT OF ELECTION RALLIES BAN

BK211254Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 21 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Datuk Hussein bin Onn described the number of Barisan Nasional (National Front) candidates returned unopposed as a good sign for the parties. Speaking at a news conference in Batu Pahat, he said he was confident that the Barisan Nasional would get great support in the coming elections. The prime minister made it clear that the government would not hesitate to take action against parties which brought up sensitive issues during the campaign. He said it was the responsibility of the government to safeguard the nation from any attempt by communist elements to take advantage of the election campaign.

Datuk Hussein felt that public rallies would not have had a decisive effect on the outcome of the voting. He explained that the government had to ban public rallies. Contesting parties could still channel their message and persuade the people through other means, such as leaflets and manifestos. He denied that the ban was aimed at muzzling the voice of the opposition.

Report on Candidates

BK211421Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 21 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Today is nomination day for the parliamentary and state elections in Malaysia. Polling day is the 8th of next month. More than 1,000 candidates have filed nomination papers for the 154-member parliament and 276 state constituencies. From reports received so far, all the cabinet ministers are contesting the elections. The ruling National Front headed by the prime minister, Datuk Hussein bin Onn, is contesting all but 1 of the 154 federal parliament seats. It has fielded candidates for all the 276 legislative assembly seats.

The National Front has captured 12 parliamentary seats and 9 state seats unopposed, when nomination for the general elections closed today. The prime minister, Datuk Hussein bin Onn, will be opposed by the Pan Islamic Party--or PAS--deputy state commissioner, Mr Hassan Hussein. For the Segamat parliamentary constituency in the southern state of Johor, Datuk Lee San Choon, national president of the Malaysian Chinese Association--a component of the National Front--will be involved in a 3-cornered fight with Mr Goh Thuan Wui of the Democratic Action Party, or DAP, and Mr Abdul Hak Radzil of PAS.

The president of the Malaysian Indian Congress, Tan Sri Manickavasagam, which is another component of the National Front, is seeking reelection in the Port Klang constituency and will also be involved in a 3-cornered fight. The other two candidates are Mr Mohamed Zain bin Ibrahim of PAS and Mr Ramesan of the Democratic Action Party.

The deputy prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir bin Mohamed, is also seeking reelection in the Kubang Pasu constituency in the northern state of Kedah in a straight fight against Mr Abdul Halim bin Arshad of Pas. The secretary general of the DAP, Mr Lim Kit Siang, has moved from his old seat in Kota Melaka to the Petaling constituency in the state of Selangor. He will be opposed by Mr Yeoh Poh San of the National Front and Mr (Mohamed Amin Abubakar) of PAS. DAP Chairman Dr Chen Man Hin will also be involved in a 3-cornered fight with Dr Gan Kong Seng of the National Front and Mr Yim Chee Chong of the People's Party. The Minister of information, Datuk Sri Mohamed Rahmat, will contest in Kulsi, the minister of education, Datuk Musa bin Hitam, in Labis, the minister for lands and mines, Tan Sri Abdul Kadir bin Yusof, in Tenggaraoh.

MARCOS COMMENTS ON ASEAN-U.S. ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS

OW210758Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0720 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 21 Jun (AFP)--President and Prime Minister Ferdinand Marcos Tuesday cited the need for the ASEAN member-states to coordinate their positions via-a-via the Philippines in the ASEAN-U.S. economic negotiations in Washington August 3-4.

Mr Marcos noted that while the Philippines and its Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) partners--Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore and Malaysia--were seeking closer economic ties with the United States through improved trade with the region, Manila itself was negotiating for a bilateral trade accord with Washington.

The 60-year-old Filipino leader was interviewed by newsmen during a break in the session of the Interim Legislative Assembly at the new parliament house, where he assessed the results of the just-concluded ASEAN 11th ministerial conference in Phatthaya, Thailand.

"The trade agreement (of the Philippines) with the United States is bilateral. It refers to us. The ASEAN-U.S. dialogue is regional. There are problems that affect us only, and it is necessary to coordinate the positions of the different member-countries of ASEAN with our individual position," he explained.

Mr Marcos however admitted there was nothing new in the America-Philippine negotiations for a new trade accord.

ROMULO SAYS NEW YORK POLICE INCIDENT WILL GO TO COURT

OW212051Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 21 Jun 78 OW

[Text] The Philippine Government is going to court over that New York police raid on the Philippine Center in that city. The government has contracted the services of an American lawyer to take down sworn statements of all witnesses to the incident. The consul general in New York will send back copies of the statements plus the confidential report by tomorrow. This, even as Foreign Minister Romulo insists that there should be just (?redress) for those violations (?made by) the New York police. At the same time, Minister Romulo denied a report that the U.S. Government has ever apologized for the incident:

[Begin Romulo recording] (?There is no such) apology--no such apology; actually just a, they said they regret. [as heard] Now I remember when the American Embassy here was attacked; you remember the demonstration where molotov cocktails were lobbed there. [words indistinct] I said to him, in behalf of my government we apologize for the unfortunate incident that happened the other day. I said [words indistinct], we are ready to pay all the damages caused by the demonstration. [words indistinct]

In effect we regret what happened, but our investigation shows [words indistinct] New York police. [Words indistinct] contradictory version of our consular office. There has been no apology. I do not know who ever said there has been an apology. [Words indistinct] The regret was given to our embassy in Washington. [Words indistinct] expression of regret. (?That was all) [end recording]

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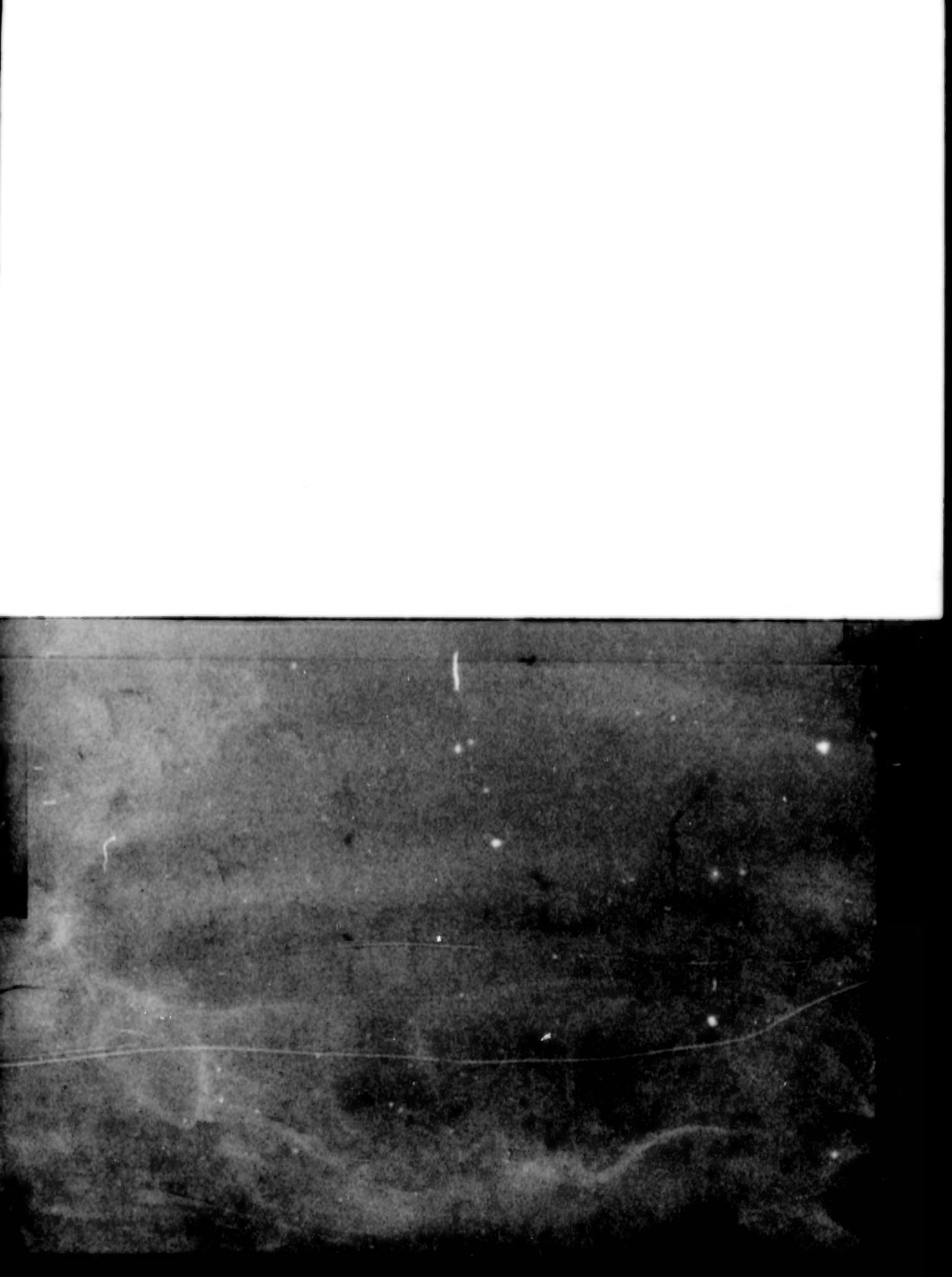
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